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NOTICE No. 1.

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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

A report on prevailing diseases on the Isthmus along the route of the canal, with special reference to the morbidity among the employees of the French Canal Company.

By J. C. PERRY, Surgeon, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

Having submitted reports on the morbidity, prevailing diseases, and mortality in the cities of Colon and Panama, I have deemed it important to pursue similar studies relative to the diseases prevailing on the Isthmus along the route of the canal.

It is impossible to secure data relative to the sickness prevailing among the inhabitants of the villages in this district, and what deductions are drawn are based upon a knowledge of the sanitary conditions and the testimony of physicians familiar with the character of diseases prevailing among the people in that locality.

There being no hospital except for the employees of the canal company, it is naturally impossible to compile statistics showing the prevalence of climatic diseases and the mortality from the same.

This subject may be divided into two classes, (1) diseases prevailing among the native and negro population in the villages and (2) those among the canal employees.

The consideration of the first class must necessarily be general in the absence of specific data. The mortality in this population is not less than that in the cities of Colon and Panama, and in certain localities it is probably higher on account of the lack of proper medical attention and medicines. I have been told by physicians that the rate of morbidity is high and that malarial fevers of a severe type are frequent. I have also been informed by a competent physician of Colon that malarial fevers are more frequent because of neglect or inability to secure proper treatment and of the fact that the majority of the people do not use quinine as a prophylactic.

The most frequent disease is malarial fever, and an estimate that 75 per cent of the total morbidity is due to this disease is approximately correct. Beriberi, rheumatism, tuberculosis, and diarrheal diseases are also common. There is no record that yellow fever has prevailed among this population, but this is probably due to the absence of susceptible material. Smallpox has occurred in the villages from time to time, and was quite prevalent during the year 1903, especially around Culebra.

Regarding the employees of the French Canal Company, classified under heading number two, more specific data is available, and in consideration of this subject I shall use the reports of Dr. P. Lacroisade,

chief physician of the canal hospital, submitting in detail a table of diseases treated in the hospital during the year 1903, the same having been compiled from the official records of that institution.

The data submitted will embrace a period of six years and will show the general morbidity and the extent to which climatic diseases prevail in a population long resident on the Isthmus and to a large extent immune to ordinary climatic maladies.

The following tabulated statements are taken from Doctor Lacroix's reports:

YEAR 1898.

Effective force of personnel (agents and laborers)	3,400
Number sick (morbidity 42 per cent)	1,429
Deaths (mortality 2.03 per cent)	69

Morbidity from climatic diseases.

Simple paludic fevers	396
Pernicious paludic fevers	1
Bilious intermittent fevers	4
Bilious hæmoglobinuric fevers	1
Paludic cachexia	61
Bilious inflammatory fever	1
Total	464

The morbidity from climatic diseases represents 33 per cent of the general morbidity; 28 per cent is due to the simple paludic fevers that are curable.

Mortality.

Climatic maladies	9
Acute diseases common to the country	8
Chronic diseases common to the country	38
Accidents	14
Total	69

Mortality from climatic diseases.

Pernicious paludic fevers	1
Remittent bilious fever	3
Bilious hæmoglobinuric fever	1
Paludic cachexia	3
Inflammatory bilious fever	1
Total	9

Mortality according to personnel.

Agents and clerks	0
Temporary employees	1
Artisans	3
Laborers	65

Sanitary observations.

The mortality from climatic maladies is 13 per cent of the general mortality.

YEAR 1899.

Effective force of personnel (agents and laborers)	2,500
Number sick (morbidity 25.60 per cent)	640
Number of deaths (mortality 2.36 per cent)	59

Morbidity.

Climatic diseases	146
Acute common diseases	255
Chronic common diseases	156
Accidents	83
Total	640

Morbidity from climatic maladies.

Simple paludic fevers	122
Pernicious paludic fevers	4
Malarial cachexia	19
Yellow fever	1
Total	146

Climatic diseases represent 23 per cent of the general morbidity; 19 per cent is due to the simple paludic fevers that are curable.

Mortality.

Climatic diseases	3
Acute common diseases	12
Chronic common diseases	37
Accident	7
Total	59

Mortality from climatic diseases.

Pernicious malarial fevers	2
Malarial cachexia	1
Total	3

Mortality according to personnel.

Agents and clerks	0
Temporary employees	1
Artisans	1
Laborers	57

The mortality from climatic diseases is 5 per cent of the general mortality, and from chronic common diseases 62 per cent. Among the personnel of the company one case of yellow fever was contracted at La Boca in November—a Frenchman, recently arrived, and employed as a laborer at the port. The case recovered. No epidemic diseases. Sanitary condition satisfactory.

YEAR 1900.

Effective force of the personnel (office force and laborers)	2,000
Number sick (morbidity 25 per cent)	511
Deaths (mortality 3.25 per cent)	65

Morbidity.

Climatic diseases	170
Acute common diseases	170
Chronic common diseases	110
Accidents	61
Total	511

Morbidity from climatic diseases.

Simple paludic fevers	128
Pernicious paludic fevers	5
Remittent bilious fever	3
Paludic cachexia	33
Yellow fever	1
Total	170

Climatic diseases represent 33 per cent of the general morbidity; 25 per cent is due to the simple paludic fevers that are curable.

Mortality.

Climatic maladies	5
Acute common diseases	12
Chronic common diseases	42
Accidents	6
Total	65

Mortality from climatic diseases.

Pernicious malarial fevers	2
Bilious remittent fever	1
Paludic cachexia	2
Total	5

Mortality according to personnel.

Agents and clerks (office force)	2
Temporary employees	0
Artisans	3
Laborers	60

The mortality from climatic diseases is 7.69 per cent of the general mortality; from chronic common diseases, 65 per cent.

One case of yellow fever occurred in the personnel of the canal company, which ended in recovery. The sanitary conditions may be considered satisfactory, notwithstanding the heavier death rate, owing principally to a greater number of deaths from the usual chronic diseases.

YEAR 1901.

Effective force of personnel (office force and laborers)	2,000
Number sick (morbidity, 25.45 per cent)	509
Deaths (mortality, 1.75 per cent)	35

Morbidity.

Climatic diseases	137
Acute common diseases	182
Chronic common diseases	108
Accidents	82
Total	509

Morbidity from climatic diseases.

Simple paludic fevers	113
Pernicious paludic fever	1
Remittent bilious fevers	5
Paludic cachexia	18
Total	137

Climatic diseases represent 27 per cent of the general morbidity; 22 per cent is due to simple paludic fevers that are curable.

Mortality.

Climatic diseases	4
Acute common diseases	9
Chronic common diseases	20
Accidents	2
Total	35

Mortality from climatic diseases.

Pernicious paludic fever	1
Bilious remittent fevers	3
Total	4

Mortality according to personnel.

Office force	0
Temporary employees	0
Artisans	2
Laborers	33

The mortality from climatic diseases is 11 per cent of the general mortality, and from chronic common diseases, 57 per cent.

YEAR 1902.

Effective force of personnel (office force and laborers)	1,450
Number sick (morbidity 9.75 per cent)	141
Deaths (mortality 2.20 per cent)	32

Morbidity.

Climatic maladies	27
Acute common diseases	42
Chronic common diseases	37
Accidents	35
Total	141

Morbidity from climatic diseases.

Simple paludic fevers	16
Pernicious paludic fevers	4
Bilious remittent fever	1
Paludic cachexia	6
Total	27

Climatic diseases represent 20 per cent of the general morbidity.

Mortality.

Climatic diseases	5
Acute common diseases	8
Chronic common diseases	17
Accidents	2
Total	32

Mortality from climatic diseases.

Pernicious paludic fevers	3
Paludic cachexia	2

Mortality according to personnel.

Office force	0
Temporary employees	0
Artisans	3
Laborers	29

YEAR 1903.

Effective force of personnel (office force and laborers)	940
Number sick (morbidity 21.30 per cent)	200
Deaths (mortality 3.50 per cent)	33

Number sick.

Central Hospital	154
Cascada Hospital	46
Total	200
Of these, smallpox	38

Deaths.

Central Hospital	13
Cascada Hospital	20
Total	33
Of these, smallpox	12

Morbidity.

Climatic diseases	20
Common diseases (including smallpox)	147
Accidents	33
Total	200

Morbidity from climatic diseases.

Simple intermittent malarial fevers	18
Pernicious malarial fever	1
Malarial cachexia	1
Total	20

Mortality.

Pernicious malarial fever	1
Malarial cachexia	1
Smallpox	12
Common diseases	17
Accidents and injuries	2
Total	33

The epidemic of smallpox that existed among the personnel of the company, among the laborers at Culebra, terminated in March, 1903. The mortality from this disease was only among the laborers. No other epidemic disease has existed among the personnel.

Number of cases and character of diseases treated in the Central Hospital of the French Canal Company at Panama during the year 1903.

Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.
Malarial fevers	18	1	Diarrhea	2	1
Malarial cachexia	1	Constipation	1
Smallpox	1	Fistula in ano	1
Dysentery	2	Hepatitis	1	1
Tuberculosis	2	Hypertrophy of liver	1
Pneumonia	4	2	Cirrhosis of liver	1
Syphilis	2	Arthritis	3
Cerebral hemorrhage	1	1	Caries of tibia	1
Epilepsy	1	Lymphangitis	1
Neuralgia	1	Nephritis	2	1
Pleurodynia	1	Blenorrhagia	2
Sciatica	1	Orchitis	1
Ophthalmia	1	Phlegmon	22
Hypertrophy of heart	1	1	Ulcers	15
Valvular disease of heart	1	Eczema	1
Arterio-sclerosis	1	Gangrene	1
Bronchitis	7	Herpes zoster	2
Broncho-pneumonia	2	Lead poisoning	1	1
Asthma	1	Hernia	2
Pleurisy	1	Burns	2
Congestion of lungs	1	1	Injuries	26
Gastralgia	1	Rheumatism	8
Indigestion	1	Tetanus	1
Gastro-enteritis	1			
Enteritis	2	Total	154	10

Nationality of the patients treated in the Central Hospital of the French Canal Company at Panama during the year 1903:

Foreign whites	15
West Indian and other negroes	118
Colombians	21

In establishing an average for these six years it will be seen that in an average personnel of 2,048 the morbidity was 27.90 per cent and the mortality was 2.38 per cent.

However, in considering this low morbidity and mortality it must be pointed out, as Doctor Lacroisade states, that the personnel has been a long time on the Isthmus, is thoroughly acclimated and may be considered exhausted as a field for climatic diseases, because 60 per cent of the general mortality was caused by chronic organic diseases which are incident to all countries, whereas the mortality due to climatic diseases did not exceed 9.20 per cent.

The bureau personnel, forming about 8 per cent of the total number of employees on the Isthmus, gives only 5.70 per cent of the general mortality; 94.30 per cent of the total death rate occurred among the laborers.

Still the above should not be taken as an index of the morbidity that would occur, under the present sanitary conditions in a new force of workmen engaged in constructing different parts of the canal, because the laborers forming the basis of the statistics submitted have been principally engaged at Culebra, a location that topographically offers a much better sanitary site than some other portions of the canal route.

The history of the first days of the canal, when there was a large influx of new workmen, is entirely different from that outlined above.

In conversation with physicians who were employed by the canal company in those days, competent men of accurate scientific observation, I have been told that the morbidity and mortality were very high, the principal diseases being malarial fevers, yellow fever, dysentery and beriberi. The pernicious forms of malarial fever were frequent and fatal. I regret that I have been unable to obtain any statistics of the morbidity and mortality that prevailed among the workmen in the days of the first French Canal Company.

An examination of the statistics submitted shows that in 1898 the morbidity among the agents and laborers was 42 per cent and that the average has been 27.90 per cent, and although this is lower than that which prevails in the towns of Colon and Panama, it must be borne in mind that the population under consideration were strong and vigorous adults, therefore a lower morbidity rate would naturally be expected. For the same reason, and on account of better hygienic surroundings, and professional care and treatment, the above can not be taken as indicative of the morbidity and mortality among the inhabitants of the villages on the line of the canal.

Summary of work in Chinatown, San Francisco, for the week ended April 23, 1904.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue, under date of April 25:

Week ended April 23.

Buildings reinspected	257
Rooms	2,218
Persons inspected	2,844
Sick	17

Sick prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary	17
Dead examined	6
Necropsies	1
Rats examined bacteriologically	27
Number showing pest infection	None.
Places limed and disinfected	777
Times streets swept	3
Sewers flushed	16
Notices served to abate plumbing nuisances	18
Plumbing nuisances abated	11
Undergoing abatement	11
Total number plumbing inspections	109

Epidemic of enteric fever at Millinocket, Me.—Supposed cause, infected water.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Small at Eastport reports April 21, as follows:

Millinocket, Me., has a serious epidemic of enteric fever. There are more than 200 cases with many deaths. Infected water supposed cause.

Transactions on account of smallpox in northern Maine, Canadian border.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hammond, at Van Buren, reports April 16, through Surgeon Kalloch, as follows:

Weekly report of sanitary work in Madawaska region, week ended April 16, 1904.

Cases smallpox under supervision	10
Previously reported	10
New cases	0
Houses under quarantine	3
Persons vaccinated	0
Miles of territory covered	26

Transactions on account of yellow fever at Laredo, Tex.

Visit to Nuevo Laredo—Method of disinfecting shacks.

LAREDO, TEX., April 15, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Bureau letter of April 9, and to state that I shall make a daily visit to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

I have already made several visits to the city in question—the last two upon the invitation of Doctor Garza, the mayor and representative of the superior board of health, and Dr. Narciso del Rio, who came to Nuevo Laredo to institute the work of disinfection and inspection at that place.

It was my privilege to visit the municipal hospital, and also to see the very ingenious method instituted by Doctor del Rio, for the disinfection of "jacals." This method consists in covering the shack to be disinfected entirely with a rather heavy cotton cloth cut in a special shape, pasting all cracks and apertures to prevent the exit of mosquitoes, and burning sulphur. About half an hour is required to prepare an ordinary sized jacal for disinfection. Doctor del Rio informs me that this method was used in Victoria, where over 60 per cent of the dwellings are of the jacal class, with great success.

I am not aware that any work looking to the prevention of mosquito breeding has yet been undertaken in Nuevo Laredo. I was informed by Doctor Garza, however, that only one water barrel would be allowed each premises, and that an inspection service, to see that these were free from larvæ, would be instituted.

Respectfully,

T. F. RICHARDSON,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Larvæ of Anopheles mosquito found in vicinity of Laredo.

The following is received from Assistant-Surgeon Richardson under date of April 16:

The larvæ of *Anopheles* (species undetermined) have been found recently in two arroyos and one pond in different parts of the outskirts of the city.

The fact is of interest because it is claimed by several physicians that malaria never occurs in this locality.

Disinfection work at localities on International and Great Northern Railroad.

Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon Cock reports from Moore Station, April 16 and 18, through Assistant Surgeon Richardson, as follows:

We have disinfected, to date, 40 houses, containing 131 rooms, with about 28 remaining to do. We think the work will be completed to-day, weather being favorable.

From the best data obtainable, from Doctor Williamson, a competent local physician, and from the citizens, there were nearly 400 cases within a radius of 12 miles of this place, last season, of the disease termed "prevailing epidemic."

The number of cases reported as treated by Doctor Williamson, on the salts and starvation plan, is 311; number of deaths, where black vomit was present, 7; number of deaths known to the intelligent laity, with black vomit present, 16—all these cases occurring during the weeks when Doctor Williamson was confined with the disease.

The cooperation of the citizens here has been unanimous. They furnished men and teams promptly, and each insists on having his premises treated at once. I have lectured them constantly on the necessity for the liberal use of oil and the filling up of old wells and ponds. I have organized a citizens' league, whose duties will be to enforce sanitary rules. They will employ labor to cart off and burn all tin cans, clear away brush, oil waters, lime vaults, etc. We may also depend upon the local physician to report any suspicious cases.

I drove to Devine (Medina County) yesterday and consulted the county physician there. He acknowledges no infection there last season, but urges the Service to disinfect the entire town.

Your message authorizing move to Devine has been received. We will have enough material left to work here two or three days only.

NOTE.—Devine is in Medina County, north of Moore Station and south of San Antonio, upon the International and Great Northern Railroad.

April 18, 1904. The fumigation of the town of Moore was completed to-day at 11 a. m. Every house and room in the town has been

treated, with the exception of one isolated, small two-room house, in which there is a patient too sick to be moved. The work here consisted in the fumigation of 89 houses, containing 298 rooms.

The infection was brought here from Laredo, about September 20, 1903, about which date 50 Mexican cotton pickers landed here and went to work; some 8 or 10 of these men were sick in camp south of the town by October 1, 1903. A number of them went from here to Devine and Bigfoot, a farming community, 10 miles east. I learn that several of these Mexicans died with black vomit at Bigfoot and Devine without medical aid.

The infection at this place in the latter part of October and during the month of November was severe and typical.

I saw a case here yesterday, a lady 24 years of age, single, who has been suffering with roseola for three days; eruption typical. At noon April 17 she had a severe chill; eyes congested and yellowish; pulse 58 at 3 p. m. I will see her again to-day. This patient lost her mother and grown brother with the "prevailing fever," black vomit being present for days. She was reported to have had a typical case herself in October.

As per my last report, I thought to finish here and move to Devine yesterday, but we discovered some 30 more houses hidden in the brush, in the suburbs, and it has required our time and most of our material to finish.

I inclose bill of lading for the outfit and send the men back by to-day's train. I will report to you from Lytle to-morrow. My next town after that will be Pearsall.

Reports from Devine and Encinal.

Temporary Acting Assistant Cook reports through Assistant Surgeon Richardson from Devine and Encinal as follows:

Devine, Tex., April 19. Inspection of the towns of Medina, Lytle, and Devine reveals no evidence from the profession or laity that any of these points were infected last fall, or since, with yellow fever. Doctor Mayness reports 1 case, thought to be yellow, which came from Laredo, but was sent back by quarantine officers the next day after arrival. The citizens are anxious at these places to have fumigation work done, but all deny infection.

I shall leave here to-day at noon for Pearsall and work from there south to Laredo as rapidly as possible.

Encinal, Tex., April 20. I had the honor to report to you from Devine yesterday, the 19th, that my next town would be Pearsall, but found that I could make two towns a day by coming here and doubling back—saving three days' time.

I will go to Dilley to-day, then back to Cotulla—making Pearsall the next day and reaching Laredo the day after.

There is no physician here, but the citizens think that there were 8 to 10 deaths here last fall from yellow fever. They desire fumigation.

Stegomyia and wigglers are here in abundance.

Inspection at Cotulla—Dengue.

LAREDO, TEX., April 22, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

Cook reports from Cotulla that county physician states has had about 20 cases dengue in last 30 days, but none now under treat-

ment. I talked over telephone with county physician, and he stated cases all had eruption. Last case recovered 7 days ago. Will ship material for fumigation Cotulla at once and have Cock with anti-mosquito force start work there.

RICHARDSON.

WASHINGTON, *April 22, 1904.*

RICHARDSON, *Laredo, Tex.:*

Action in sending Cock inspection Cotulla and shipping material disinfection at that point approved.

WYMAN.

Inspection along railroad lines.

LAREDO, TEX., *April 19, 1904.*

SIR: Referring to Bureau telegram of April 19, 1904, I have the honor to inclose herewith copies of correspondence between this office and the Texas-Mexican authorities.

Respectfully,

T. F. RICHARDSON,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL, *Washington.*

[Inclosure No. 1.]

LAREDO, TEX., *April 12, 1904.*

Mr. J. S. CAPERS,

Acting Superintendent Texas-Mexican Railway, Laredo, Tex.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Dr. L. W. Cock, of this Service, has recently made an inspection along the line of your road, and reports that many of the water barrels, tanks, etc., on your right of way are breeding places for mosquitoes, and in quite a number of instances *stegomyia* mosquitoes—the conveyors of yellow fever.

If you will instruct your station agents and section foremen to keep all water containers under their charge covered with a film of kerosene oil great good will be accomplished both in preventing the breeding of mosquitoes along your line and in the way of educating the inhabitants in antimosquito work.

If you hesitate to use oil on fire barrels, a pint of crude carbolic acid, thoroughly stirred into each barrel of water, will accomplish the same purpose as the oil, but will, of course, render the water unfit for drinking.

Respectfully,

T. F. RICHARDSON,
Assistant Surgeon.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

LAREDO, TEX., *April 15, 1904.*

T. F. RICHARDSON, *Assistant Surgeon, Laredo.*

DEAR SIR: Relative to your letter of April 12, addressed to Mr. J. S. Capers, which has been referred to me, I beg to advise you that in compliance with same, I have to-day instructed the roadmaster and supervisor to see that water barrels, tanks, etc., along the line of this railway are covered with a film of kerosene oil, and hope it will have good results.

Yours truly,

A. CLARK.

APRIL 23, 1904.

RICHARDSON, *Laredo, Tex.:*

Bureau ready to have you begin formal operations on line from Laredo to San Antonio. Wire nominations and your plan and scope of operations. Authorized to have printed such leaflets as you deem necessary. Send typewritten copy to Bureau.

By direction Surgeon-General:

GLENNAN.

LAREDO, TEX., *April 24, 1904.*WYMAN, *Washington:*

Replying Bureau telegram 23d, nominate from 25th instant for duty along railroads Joaquin Sanchez, A. C. Dowd, James Wilkison, and Albert Schuervi. Will send force Monday morning to Cotulla to start work there, making house to house inspection, disinfecting, and demonstrating mosquito work. When finished Cotulla, will instruct Cock proceed towns north far as Leon, demonstrating methods, organizing local forces, and doing disinfection if necessary. Request authority this travel and to ship material necessary to points along railroad.

RICHARDSON.

WASHINGTON, *April 25, 1904.*RICHARDSON, *Laredo, Tex.:*

Replying your telegram 24th, nominations approved, but forward all names by mail. Travel for these 4 lay inspectors approved and authorized ship necessary material. Have a separate report of each place visited made to you and you forward same to Bureau promptly as possible in writing, and also make concise report by telegraph. Keep Bureau informed also as to movements of Acting Assistant Cock.

WYMAN.

*Inspection of Runge and Charco.*CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX., *April 20, 1904.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that in accordance with your order of 19th instant I to-day visited Runge and carefully investigated its sanitary condition. I found that there had not recently been any sickness there of a suspicious nature. The people in the town proper and vicinity have suffered during the past fall and winter from attacks of intermittent malarial fever. I visited Dr. W. C. Moore, the leading physician of the place, and he informed me that there had been a great deal more of malarial attacks among them than was formerly customary. The attacks, he states, are decidedly intermittent in character and always yield readily to quinine. There have been no fatalities recently.

I learned from Doctor Moore that there had been, last fall, some unusual sickness at a small town by name of Charco, located about 12 miles, by dirt road, from Runge, and that at the present time there were quite a number sick in one family at that place, so I secured a vehicle and drove over to investigate. At Charco I met Doctor Simmons, who is the physician of that locality, and visited the sick with him. I found 6 members of one family confined to bed with rubeola. He was the physician in whose practice the unusual sickness referred to above occurred last fall. The clinical history given by him indicated that 6 of the cases suffered from uræmic poisoning, but the history was not full enough for one to make a diagnosis. On my return to Runge I found that I could catch the train for this place, reaching here to-night, so I decided to come and work from here north, investigating all of the little towns between here and San Antonio. I think that two or three days will be consumed in investigating this place, as it is a town of about 5,000 people.

Respectfully,

JOHN H. PURNELL,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

*Inspection of Corpus Christi.*CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX., *April 21, 1904.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I reached here night before last, and on yesterday morning I called on the health authorities and Doctor Spohn, the representative of the Service stationed at this place, and from them I learn that there is nothing of a suspicious nature in this city. I had intended leaving here this morning, but late yesterday afternoon I was requested to remain over to-day to meet the city authorities, and to advise them as to what was best to do in a sanitary way. I did so, and this morning I met with them, and suggested the proper procedures relative to the destruction of the mosquito and the prevention of its propagation.

The city is in a fair sanitary condition for one that has given little attention to health measures. There is no water standing in gutters or pools, for the reason that it is now the dry season, but as soon as it rains it is reasonable to suppose that there will be plenty of places for the use of oil. In the Mexican section of the city are found hundreds of water barrels, which are ideal places for mosquito propagation. Here I advise the use of the oil, screen, and faucet. At the rear of nearly every Mexican hut is a hole about 4 or 5 feet deep and about 8 feet in diameter, uncovered, that is used to catch water during the rainy season, which is used for drinking and all domestic purposes. These offer ideal breeding places for mosquitoes. I, of course, advised the filling in of all of these holes. I learn that there is railroad work going on south of here, where some hundreds of men are employed, and that much of the labor comes across the country from Mexico, I am told from the neighborhood of Linares and Victoria, possibly. If such is the case, I would suggest the possibility of infection creeping in that way. This is the road that taps the Texas-Mexican about 16 miles south of here and is heading for Brownsville.

Respectfully,

JOHN H. PURNELL,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

Surgeon-General, *Washington.*GREGORY, TEX., *April 22, 1904.*

Left Corpus Christi this morning, 6.45; Rockport destination; reach 12.45.

PURNELL.

ROCKPORT, TEX., *April 24, 1904.*

Leave 6.25 for Kenely, thence to Beeville to-night.

PURNELL.

BEEVILLE, TEX., *April 25, 1904.*

Leave here 9.30 for Floresville.

PURNELL.

Assistant Surgeon Richardson telegraphs the following reports of daily inspection at Laredo:

APRIL 20, 1904.

Inspected to-day 1,491 premises and treated 650 water containers. Four sick investigated.

APRIL 21, 1904.

Inspected to-day 1,484 premises and treated 479 water containers. Fifteen sick investigated.

APRIL 22, 1904.

Inspected to-day 1,525 premises and treated 563 water containers. Four sick investigated.

APRIL 23, 1904.

Inspected to-day 1,491 premises and treated 444 water containers. Four sick investigated.

APRIL 24, 1904.

Inspected to-day 1,393 premises and treated 460 water containers. Two sick investigated.

APRIL 25, 1904.

During week ended April 23 fumigated 9 ranches, containing 18 rooms, and in Laredo 26 houses, containing 51 rooms. Inspected to-day 1,412 premises and treated 573 water containers.

MOSQUITO CIRCULAR.

The following circular has been prepared and printed (both in English and Spanish) under the direction of Passed Asst. Surg. T. F. Richardson, at Laredo, Tex., for distribution in localities and along the lines of railroad where special measures are being taken to prevent the recurrence of the invasion of yellow fever.

[Circular.]

Rules for mosquito destruction.

YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MOSQUITOES IN YOUR HOUSES AND DOORYARD.

1. Mosquitoes breed only in water; usually fresh, standing water in artificial places.
2. Mosquitoes occur in the vicinity in which they breed. Invasions from long distance are exceptional.
3. The young mosquito, or "wiggler," lives in water at least seven or twelve days.
4. Although the wigglers live in water, they must come frequently to the surface to breathe.
5. Coal oil on the surface of the water prevents the wigglers from breathing.
6. Destroy the breeding places and you will destroy the mosquitoes.
7. Empty the water from all tubs, buckets, cans, flower pots, vases, once every forty-eight hours.
8. Fill or drain all pools, ditches, and various excavations, as post-holes left unfilled, etc.
9. Change regularly every day all water needed in chicken coops, kennels, etc.
10. Treat with coal oil all standing water which can not be screened or drained (1 ounce of oil will cover 15 square feet of surface). The oil does not affect the water for use if the water is drawn from below.
11. Put fine wire netting over cisterns, wells, and tanks of water in everyday use.
12. Places in which it is undesirable to place oil, such as watering

troughs for stock, lily ponds, etc., can be kept free of the wigglers by putting in goldfish. The nymphs of dragon flies and tadpoles of frogs also feed on the wigglers.

13. Clean away all weeds, grass, and bushes about ditches, ponds, and other possible breeding places, since these afford a hiding place for the adult mosquitoes.

14. Clean up vacant lots and back yards of all cans, tins, bottles, and rubbish.

15. First do away with or treat all places where mosquitoes are known to breed, and then begin work on places where they might breed.

16. As a citizen of your community you should feel a personal responsibility for the destruction of the mosquitoes in your district and seek to cooperate with your neighbors in the work of doing away with breeding places. Inspect and treat with coal oil, gutters, culverts, ditches, manholes, catching basins, etc., along the roadside. Manhole covers should be screened.

17. Where oil is applied to standing water it must be distributed evenly over the surface.

18. Houses should be cleared of all winged mosquitoes by the burning of insect powder or sulphur. The mosquitoes will fall to the floor, and should be collected and burned.

19. Relief in any community or district depends entirely upon the cooperation of the members of the community.

An ordinance for the prevention and suppression of yellow fever, and other contagious and infectious diseases, having the mosquito as one of if not the only means of transmitting such diseases from person to person.

[Passed by the city council of Laredo, Tex., April 23, 1904.]

Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Laredo:

SEC. 1. That all wells, cisterns, tanks, reservoirs, barrels, tubs, vats, pools, lakes, ponds, puddles, and other water containers, holding and containing water therein, within the incorporated limits of the city of Laredo, other than those in which the water therein contained is either coated and kept coated with oil, or such water container screened in such manner as to prevent mosquitoes from getting therein or escaping therefrom, is hereby declared a public nuisance.

SEC. 2. Any person, firm, company, or corporation having any of the water containers mentioned in section 1 of this ordinance on his, her, or its premises, or upon any lot or block of land under his, her, or its control, within the incorporated limits of said city, which contains water, who shall fail or refuse to cover the surface of such water with oil and keep the same so covered, or in lieu thereof keep such water container so screened as to prevent mosquitoes from getting therein or escaping therefrom, shall be deemed guilty of a nuisance, and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than \$5 nor more than \$25, and each day's refusal, neglect, or failure shall constitute a separate offense.

SEC. 3. It is hereby made the duty of the city health physician, together with such assistant physicians and health inspectors as he may appoint, to enter the house or premises of any inhabitant of said city, and inspect, fumigate, and disinfect the same, and to remove any sick person therefrom to the Mercy Hospital, the expenses to be borne

by either the government of the State of Texas or that of the United States of America, when he has reason to believe the patient is suffering from yellow fever, and in his judgment such case can not be efficiently treated at the patient's house.

SEC. 4. The county and State health physicians and the several physicians of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States and their aids, assistants, inspectors, and employees, while engaged either in the treatment, suppression, or prevention of yellow fever or other contagious or infectious disease in said city, are hereby vested with the same powers and authority delegated to the city health physician and his assistant physicians and health inspectors by the third section of this ordinance.

SEC. 5. Any person, firm, company, or corporation who shall refuse to permit any of the physicians, inspectors, and employees mentioned in the third and fourth sections of this ordinance to inspect his, her, or its premises, or who shall resist the removal of any sick person to the Mercy Hospital whom the attending physician has pronounced to be affected with yellow fever or other infectious or contagious disease, shall be deemed guilty of an offense, and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than \$5 nor more than \$25.

SEC. 6. Any person, firm, company, or corporation who shall permit the larvæ of mosquitoes to exist on his, her, or its premises within the incorporated limits of said city shall be deemed guilty of an offense, and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$10.

SEC. 7. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports, April 16, as follows:

	Week ended April 16.
Persons inspected	225
Persons held (from Vera Cruz)	2
Pullman cars fumigated	7

Fumigated 3 trunks from Torreón.

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports, April 16, as follows:
Week ended April 16, 1904:

Mexican Central passengers inspected, 252; private Pullman passengers inspected, 10; Mexican immigrants inspected, 65; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry, 371 pieces; fumigation dead-head Pullman car en route to St. Louis, 1; vaccination of immigrant children, 12.

Inspection at Laredo, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports, through Assistant Surgeon Richardson, April 19, as follows: Week ended April 16, 1904:

Passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 14; persons from Mexico inspected, 490; immigrants from Mexico inspected, 30; immigrants vaccinated upon entry, 11; Pullman coaches disinfected, 14; April 12, 1 person three days out from Tampico refused entry; April 14, 1 person one day out from Tampico refused entry; April 15, 2 persons two days out from Vera Cruz refused entry; number of persons inspected and passed on international foot and carriage bridge, 3,640.

Statistical reports of States and cities of the United States—yearly and monthly.

CALIFORNIA—*Sacramento*.—Month of March, 1904. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 42, including diphtheria 1, and 7 from tuberculosis.

CONNECTICUT.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of March, 1904, from 166 towns having an aggregate estimated population of 943,478, show a total of 1,517 deaths, including diphtheria 15, enteric fever 14, measles 9, scarlet fever 6, whooping cough 7, and 149 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Bridgeport.—Month of March, 1904. Estimated population, 82,128. Total number of deaths, 126, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 2, and 17 from tuberculosis.

FLORIDA—*Tampa*.—Month of March, 1904. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths, 28, including enteric fever 1, and 7 from tuberculosis.

ILLINOIS—*Rockford*.—Month of March, 1904. Estimated population, 37,000. Total number of deaths, 40, including 4 from tuberculosis.

IOWA—*Davenport*.—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 59, including typhus 1, and 9 from tuberculosis.

Month of March, 1904. Total number of deaths, 65, including enteric fever 3, and 7 from tuberculosis.

KENTUCKY—*Louisville*.—Two weeks ended April 14, 1904. Estimated population, 225,000. Total number, 173, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 5, measles 2, and 28 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State Board of Health, Lansing, for the week ended April 16, 1904, from 70 observers, indicate that phthisis pulmonalis, syphilis, enteric fever, scarlet fever, erysipelas, diphtheria, dysentery, whooping cough, and remittent fever were more prevalent, and inflammation of kidney, diarrhea, cancer, measles, intermittent fever, inflammation of bowels, cholera morbus, inflamma-

tion of brain, meningitis, and membranous croup were less prevalent than in the preceding week.

Meningitis was reported present at 4, whooping cough at 14, diphtheria at 30, enteric fever at 45, pneumonia at 57, scarlet fever at 68, measles at 77, smallpox at 87, and phthisis pulmonalis at 227 places.

The Monthly Bulletin of Vital Statistics says:

The total number of deaths returned to the Department of State for the month of March was 3,406, which was only 19 more than the number returned for the preceding month. The death rate for March was 16.0 per 1,000 population, as compared with 17.1 for the preceding month. Important causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis of lungs, 227; other forms of tuberculosis, 43; enteric fever, 57; diphtheria and croup, 38; scarlet fever, 31; measles, 27; whooping cough, 21; pneumonia, 384; influenza, 156; cancer, 149; accidents and violence, 199.

Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and enteric fever showed some increase, while diphtheria and croup, pneumonia and influenza caused considerably fewer deaths in March than in February.

By ages, there were 527 deaths of infants under 1 year of age; 185 deaths of children aged 1 to 4 years, inclusive; and 1,159 deaths of elderly persons 65 years and over.

There were 3 deaths from smallpox, 1 in Casnovia village, Muskegon County; 1 in Leonidas Township, St. Joseph County; and 1 in Evart Township, Osceola County.

TENNESSEE—Nashville.—Month of March, 1904. Estimated population, 82,947; white, 52,061; colored, 30,886. Total number of deaths, 184; white, 86; colored, 98, including enteric fever 1, measles 11, scarlet fever 2, and 34 from tuberculosis.

UTAH—Salt Lake City.—Month of March, 1904. Census population, 53,531. Total number of deaths, 117, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, whooping cough 7, and 14 from tuberculosis.

Report of immigration at Baltimore for the week ended April 16, 1904.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Baltimore, Md., April 16, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 16, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Apr. 13 16	Brandenburg.....	Bremen	1,039
	Frankfurt.....	do	941
	Total		1,980

LOUIS T. WEIS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Key West, Fla.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Key West, Fla., April 16, 1904.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at Key West during the week ended April 16, 1904.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Apr. 5	Mascotte	Habana, Cuba.....	27
7	Olivette	do	28
8	Schooner Annie E. Wood.....	Bonacca, Honduras.....	2
9	Mascotte	Habana, Cuba.....	55
12	Schooner Fearless.....	Nassau, New Providence.....	28
12	Mascotte	Habana, Cuba.....	14
14	Olivette	do	24
15	Miami	do	1
16	Mascotte	do	28
	Total		207

JULIUS OTTO, *Inspector in Charge.*

Report of immigration at New York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
New York, April 25, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 23, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Apr. 17	Calabria.....	Naples.....	1,101
17	Philadelphia.....	Southampton.....	489
17	Consuelo	Hull.....	1
18	La Bretagne.....	Havre	972
18	Citta di Torino.....	Naples	1
18	Königin Luise.....	Genoa and Naples.....	2
18	Vigilantia.....	Habana	4
19	Tomoana.....	London	1
19	Capri	Santos	2
19	Trinidad	Bermuda	8
19	Seriphos.....	Piræus.....	202
19	Noordam.....	Rotterdam.....	390
19	Zeeland	Antwerp	592
19	Hellig Olav	Copenhagen, etc	883
20	Columbia	Naples	6
20	Fontabelle	Matanzas	21
20	Mexico	Habana	22
20	König Wilhelm der Grosse.....	Bremen	736
20	Sardegna	Naples	921
20	Algeria	Trieste and Fiume	943
21	Byron	Naples	1,046
21	Island	Rio de Janeiro, etc	189
21	Magestic	Copenhagen, etc	196
23	Tomoana	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	600
23	Hellig Olav	London	1
23	Orizaba	Copenhagen, etc	6
23	Monterey	Santiago	7
23	Rhein	Habana	11
23	La Savole	Bremen	493
23	Graf Waldersee.....	Havre	677
		Hamburg	783
	Total		11,306

WM. WILLIAMS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, April 25, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 23, 1904;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

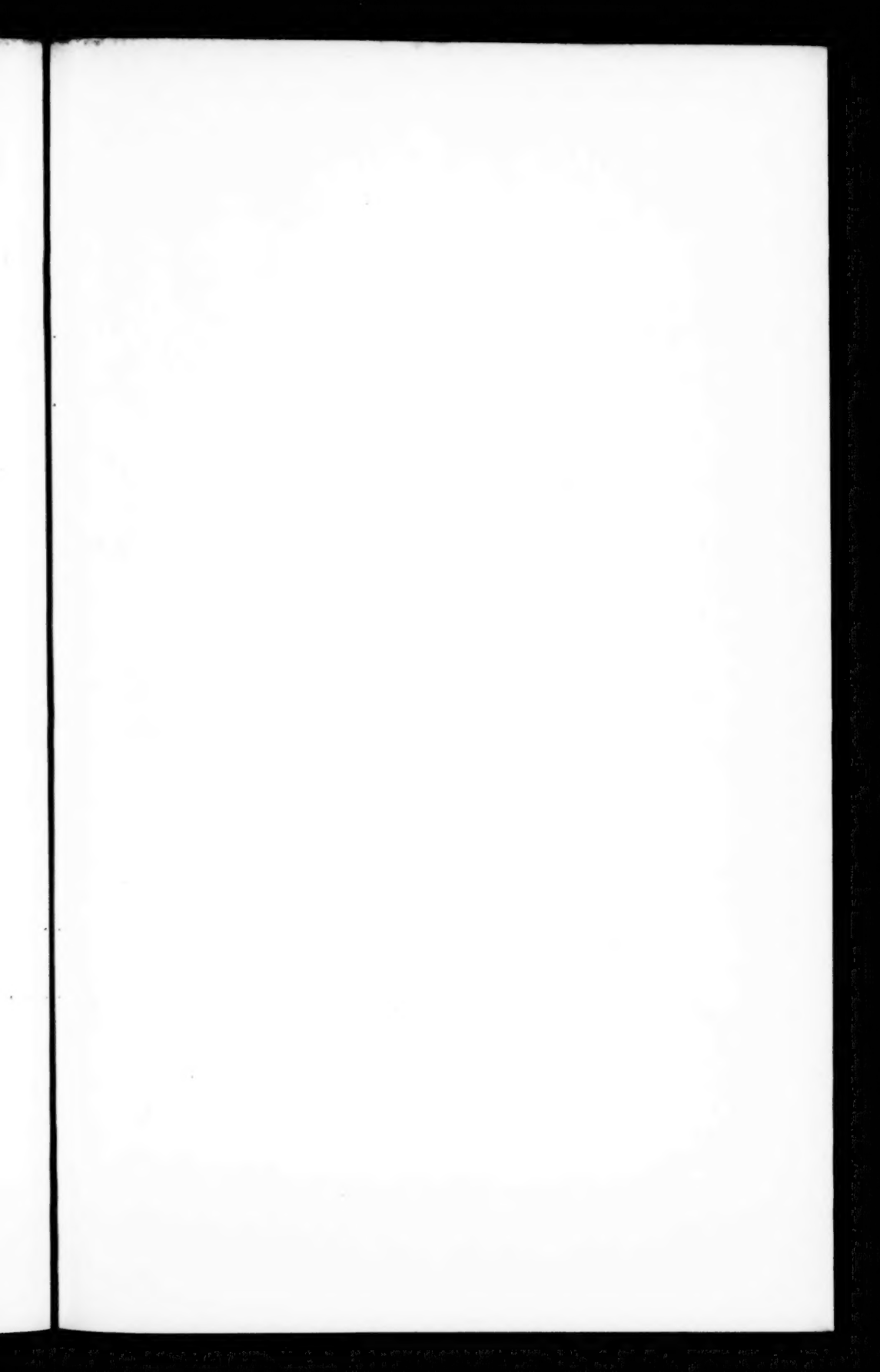
Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Apr. 17	Westernland	Liverpool and Queenstown	164
19	North Point	London	2
21	Belgenland	Antwerp	60
	Total		226

J. L. HUGHES,
Acting Commissioner.

Inspection of immigrants.

MONTHLY.

Place.	Month.	Number of immigrants passed.	Number of immigrants rejected.
Boston, Mass	Mar.....	6,221	30
Buffalo, N Y	Mar.....	62	4
Cebu, P. I	Feb.....	1	0
Honolulu, Hawaii	Mar.....	1,277	9
Iloilo, P. I	Feb.....	10	0
Laredo, Tex	Feb.....	39	0
	Mar.....	150	0
Manila, P. I	Feb.....	241	29
Mayaguez, P. R	Mar.....	20	0
Port Townsend, Wash	Mar.....	11	0
San Juan, P. R	Mar.....	85	4
Seattle, Wash	Mar.....	17	1



Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
UNITED STATES:					
1	Alexandria, Va	Apr. 23			
2	Beaufort, N. C.	do			
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.	Apr. 16			
	Bocagrande, Fla.—				
4	Punta Gorda	do			
5	Puntarasa	do			
6	Brunswick, Ga.	do			
7	Cape Charles, Va.	Apr. 23			
8	Cape Fear, N. C.	Apr. 16	Nor. bk. Passepartout	Apr. 9	Bahia
9	Cedar Keys, Fla.	Apr. 23			
10	Columbia River, Oreg.	Apr. 16			
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla.	Apr. 23			
12	Delaware Breakwater quarantine, Lewes, Del.	Apr. 16			
13	Dutch Harbor, Alaska	Apr. 2			
14	Eastport, Me.	Apr. 21			
15	Eureka, Cal.	Apr. 16			
16	Grays Harbor, Wash.	do			
17	Gulf quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do	Br. ship J. D. Everett ^a	Mar. 28	Santos
			Schr. Starke ^a	Apr. 5	Vera Cruz
			Dutch s.s. Dordrecht	Apr. 10	do
			Rus. bk. Borrowdale	Apr. 13	Port Elizabeth
			Br. ss. Tugela	Apr. 14	Vera Cruz
18	Key West, Fla.	do			
19	Los Angeles, Cal.	do			
20	Newbern, N. C.	Apr. 23			
21	Nome, Alaska	Apr. 9			
22	Pascagoula, Miss.	Apr. 16			
23	Port Angeles, Wash.	Apr. 9			
24	Portland, Me.	Apr. 16			
25	Port Townsend, Wash.	do			
26	Reedy Island, Del.	do	Fr. Cruiser Troude	Apr. 16	Fort de France
	St. Georges Sound, Fla.—				
27	East Pass.	Apr. 14			
28	West Pass.	Apr. 23			
29	St. Johns River, Fla.	Apr. 16			
30	San Diego, Cal.	do	Mex. gunboat Democrata	Apr. 15	Ensenada
31	San Francisco, Cal.	Apr. 23	U. S. s. Petrel	do	Panama
32	San Pedro, Cal.	Apr. 16			
33	Santa Barbara, Cal.	do			
34	Santa Rosa, Fla.	Apr. 23			
35	Savannah, Ga.	Apr. 16	Swed. bk. Robertfors ^a	Apr. 5	Cape Town
			Am. schr. D. H. Rivers	Apr. 15	Habana
			Am. schr. Chas. K. Schull	do	Matanzas
			Br. schr. Annie M. Parker	Apr. 16	Grenada
36	Sitka, Alaska	Apr. 2			
37	South Atlantic quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Apr. 16			
38	Southbend, Wash.	do			
39	Tampa Bay, Fla.	do			
40	Washington, N. C.	do			
		Apr. 23			
HAWAII:					
41	Hilo	Mar. 26			
42	Honolulu	Apr. 2			
43	Kahului	do			
44	Kihel	Mar. 26			
45	Keloa	do			
		Apr. 2			
46	Laheina	do			
47	Maunaloa	Mar. 19			
	do	Mar. 26			

^a Previously reported.

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.	
2				No report	
3				1 steamship spoken and passed.	2
4				No report	
5				do.	
6					2
7					5
8	Wilmington	Disinfected.	Apr. 12		
9				No report	
10				No transactions.	
11				No report	
12				No transactions.	
13				No report	
14					19
15				No transactions.	
16				do.	
17	Mobile	Disinfected and held.	Apr. 10	1 case, inflammation lymph glands of groin. Plague suspected.	4
	Pascagoula	do.	do.		
	Gulfport	do.	Apr. 15		
	do.	Disinfected for rats.	do.		
	do.	Disinfected and held.			
18					10
19					1
20				No report	
21				do.	
22				1 vessel spoken and passed.	1
23				No transactions.	
24					3
25				No report	
26	Philadelphia	Passed on declaration of commandant and certificate of medical officer.	Apr. 16	1 case enteric fever on Br. ss. Crown Prince from London.	22
27					1
28				No report	
29				1 vessel spoken and passed. 6 steamships passed without inspection.	2
30	San Diego	Passed on commanding officer's certificate.	Apr. 15		3
31	San Francisco	Passed on certificate of medical officer.	do.	Malaria. 2 vessels boarded and passed. Malaria on U. S. A. T. Sheridan from Manila.	8
32				No transactions.	
33				do.	
34				No report	
35	Tybee for orders.	Held subject to fumigation and discharge of ballast.	Apr. 11		3
	Savannah	Fumigated	Apr. 16		
	do.	do.	Apr. 17		
	do.	Fumigated and held.			
36				No report	
37					1
38				No report	
39				No transactions.	
40				do.	
				do.	
41					1
42					7
43				No transactions.	
44				do.	
45				do.	
				do.	
46					1
47				No transactions.	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
48	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: Cebu.....	Feb. 27			
		Mar. 5	Am. ss. F. Pleguezelo	Mar. 4	Manila.....
49	Iloilo	do.			
50	Jolo.....	Feb. 27			
51	Manila.....	Mar. 5			
PORTO RICO:					
52	Ponce.....	Apr. 9	It. ss. Washington	Apr. 5	Colon
53	San Juan.....	do.			
Subports—					
54	Aguadilla.....	Apr. 9			
55	Arecibo.....	do.			
56	Arroyo.....	do.			
57	Fajardo.....	do.			
58	Humacao.....	do.			
59	Mayaguez.....	do.			

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ending—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md	Apr. 23			
2	Bangor, Me	do.			
3	Boston, Mass	do.			
4	Charleston, S. C	Apr. 16			
5	Elizabeth River, Va.....	Apr. 23			
6	Galveston, Tex	Apr. 16	Nor. ss. Malm	Apr. 16	Vera Cruz
7	Gardiner, Oreg	do.			
8	Marcushook, Pa	Apr. 23			
9	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	Apr. 16			
10	New Bedford, Mass.....	Apr. 23			
11	New Orleans, La	Apr. 9			
			Nor. ss. Aquila	Apr. 4	Cienfuegos.....
			Br. ss. Costa Rican	Apr. 5	Kingston
			Ger. ss. Baker	Apr. 7	Colon via Limon
			Br. ss. Floridian	Apr. 9	Mexican ports
			Br. ss. Costa Rican ^a	Apr. 5	Kingston
			Br. ss. Floridian ^a	Apr. 9	Mexican ports
			Fr. ss. Santa Fé.....	Apr. 10	Brazilian ports.....
			Sp. ss. Catalina.....	Apr. 13	Spanish and Cuban ports.....
			Dan. ss. St. Jan.....	Apr. 14	Mexican ports.....
			Ger. ss. Margaretha	do.	Habana
			Br. ss. Magician	do.	Mexican ports.....
			Nor. ss. Venus	do.	do.
			Nor. ss. Preston	do.	do.
			Sp. ss. Madrileno	Apr. 15	Cienfuegos
			Nor. ss. Norheim	Apr. 16	Vera Cruz
12	Newport News, Va.....	Apr. 23			
13	Newport, R. I.....	do.			
14	New York, N. Y.....	do.			
15	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	do.			
16	Port Royal, S. C.....	do.			
17	Providence, R. I.....	do.			
18	Quintana, Tex.....	do.			
19	Sabine Pass, Tex.....	do.			
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	do.			

^a Previously reported.

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
48	106 bancas inspected and passed.	36
	Cebu	Partially fumigated	Mar. 4	1 case of leprosy removed. Bedding disinfected. 105 bancas inspected and passed.	39
49	2 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin.	81
50	7
51	8 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin. Crew or members of crew on 48 vessels vaccinated. 1 case of leprosy on Am. ss. Korea from San Francisco and Honolulu. Isolated on board until removed. Cabin, bedding, and textiles disinfected.	69
52	Genoa	Held in quarantine	Apr. 5	No passengers for Ponce..	5
53	No report
54	No transactions
55	do
56	do
57	do
58	do
59	3

municipal quarantine stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1	No report
2	do
3	do
4	No transactions
5	No report
6	Galveston	Fumigated	Apr. 16	16
7	No report
8	do
9	do
10	do
11	New Orleans	Disinfected	Apr. 4
.....	do	Disinfected and held
.....	do	Disinfected	Apr. 7
.....	do	Disinfected and held
.....	do	do	Apr. 10
.....	do	do	Apr. 14
.....	do	do	Apr. 15
.....	do	Disinfected	Apr. 13
.....	do	Disinfected and held
.....	do	Disinfected	Apr. 14
.....	do	Disinfected and held
.....	do	Disinfected	Apr. 14
.....	do	do	do
.....	do	do	Apr. 15
.....	do	Disinfected and held
12	No report
13	do
14	do
15	do
16	do
17	do
18	do
19	do
20	do

Snallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 26, 1903, to April 29, 1904.

For reports received from June 27, 1903, to December 25, 1903, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 25, 1903.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arkansas:				
Fort Smith.....	Dec. 13-Feb. 20	6	
Total for State		6	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		
California:				
Berkeley.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 29	2	
Escondido.....	Feb. 23.....	1	
Fresno.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	
Los Angeles.....	Dec. 27-Apr. 9	5	
Oakland.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1	
San Francisco.....	Dec. 7-Apr. 10	52	4	
Total for State		61	5	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		283	3	
Colorado:				
Bent County.....	Feb. 1-29.....	4	
Boulder County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	24	
Chaffee County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31	6	
Conejos County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 29	37	
Denver County (Denver).....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	44	1	
Douglas County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31	1	
Eagle County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31	1	
El Paso County (Colorado Springs included).....	Dec. 1-Feb. 29	37	
Huerfano County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	2	
Kit Carson County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	22	
Lake County.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 29	3	
Larimer County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	77	
Las Animas County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	4	
Mesa County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	
Otero County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	47	
Pitkin County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	2	
Pueblo County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31	4	
Rio Grande County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	11	
Routt County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 29	14	
Washington County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	3	
Weld County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	109	
Yuma County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	
Total for State		454	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		575	
Delaware:				
Wilmington.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 19	2	
Total for State	2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1	
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Jan. 10-Mar. 19	30	
Total for District		30	
Total for District, same period, 1903.		12	1	
Florida:				
Escambia County (Pensacola).....	Nov. 1-Jan. 16	11	
Dade County (Fort Lauderdale).....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	1	
Duval County (Jacksonville).....	Nov. 1-Apr. 16	28	
Leon County (Tallahassee).....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	2	
Polk County (Bartow).....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	1	
Walton County.....	Jan. 2-16.....	88	
Total for State		131	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		277	
Georgia:				
Darien.....	Jan. 14.....	2	
Liberty County.....	Feb. 12.....	7	
Total for State		2	7	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		115	8	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Illinois:				
Belleville	Dec. 13-Mar. 12	20	2	
Cairo	Jan. 1-Feb. 5	13		
Chicago	Dec. 20-Apr. 23	61	1	
Danville	Dec. 13-Apr. 16	39		
Evanston	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1903	3		
Fairport	Jan. 10-16	1		
Galesburg	Mar. 6-26	7		
Peoria	Mar. 1-31	10		
Springfield	Feb. 26-Mar. 3	3		
Total for State		157	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		237	10	
Indiana:				
Evausville	Dec. 13-Jan. 20	22		
South Bend	Mar. 27-Apr. 16	7		
Total for State		29		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		2,961	124	
Iowa:				
Des Moines	Jan. 23-Apr. 9	2		
Dubuque	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	1		
Total for State		3		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		69		
Kentucky:				
Burlington	Mar. 1-28	16		
Covington	Mar. 13-Apr. 16	8		
Louisville	Oct. 1-Mar. 31	57	16	
Springfield	Mar. 22-28	6		
Total for State		87	16	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		574	4	
Louisiana:				
New Orleans	Dec. 13-Apr. 16	48	5	Twenty-five imported.
Total for State		48	5	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		36	2	
Maine:				
Athens	Dec. 31			Present.
Biddeford	Dec. 13-19	1		
Bradley	Mar. 18	2		
Brewer	Dec. 19	1		
Brighton	Dec. 31			Do.
Calais	Feb. 7-18	10		
Madawaska region	Dec. 1-Apr. 9	67		
Madison	Jan. 28	1		
Milford	Jan. 7	2		
Oldtown	To Dec. 24	9		
Orono	Dec. 19-Jan. 22	3		
Smithfield	Jan. 21	1		
Stacyville	Jan. 21	11		
Van Buren	Jan. 1-31	7		
Total for State		115		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		509	1	
Maryland:				
Baltimore	Jan. 17-Apr. 23	32		
Cumberland	Feb. 1-Mar. 31	4		
Total for State		36		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		39	1	
Massachusetts:				
Brockton	Dec. 20-26	1		
Fall River	Dec. 20-Mar. 19	2		
Haverhill	Dec. 20-26	1		
Lawrence	Jan. 10-16	1		
Lowell	Mar. 13-Apr. 2	2	1	
Total for State		7	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		175	29	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Michigan:				
Detroit.....	Dec. 13-Apr. 16	24	1	
Flint.....	Dec. 13-Feb. 6	5		
Grand Rapids.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 23	11		
Port Huron.....	D. c. 16-23.....	4		
Bay County.....	Feb. 1-29.....		1	
Lapeer County.....	Feb. 1-29.....		1	
Muskegon.....	Mar. 1-31.....		1	
Oscoda County.....	Mar. 1-31.....		1	
St. Joseph County.....	Mar. 1-31.....		1	
Total for State.....		44	6	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		517	14	
Minnesota:				
Aitkin County.....	Feb. 9-29.....	6		
Anoka County.....	Apr. 5-11.....	1		
Becker County.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 11	44		
Beltrami County.....	Jan. 5-Mar. 7	47	1	
Cass County.....	Jan. 26-Apr. 11	14		
Chippewa County.....	Feb. 9-Apr. 11	20		
Chisago County.....	Jan. 12-Apr. 4	13		
Clay County.....	Dec. 22-Apr. 4	24		
Cottonwood County.....	Feb. 2-15.....	2		
Crow Wing County.....	Jan. 5-Feb. 8	5		
Dakota County.....	Feb. 2-8.....	2		
Dodge County.....	Mar. 15-Apr. 4	7		
Douglas County.....	Jan. 26-Mar. 28	17		
Fillmore County.....	Mar. 1-7.....	2		
Freeborn County.....	Apr. 5-11.....	1		
Grant County.....	Mar. 22-Apr. 11	4		
Goodhue County.....	Jan. 5-11.....	1		
Hennepin County.....	Dec. 22-Apr. 11	87	1	
Hubbard County.....	Jan. 19-Apr. 11	14		
Isanti County.....	Dec. 22-Feb. 29	34		
Itasca County.....	Dec. 15-Apr. 11	12		
Jackson County.....	Jan. 5-11.....	1		
Kandiyohi County.....	Dec. 15-Apr. 11	85		
Kittson County.....	Apr. 5-11.....	1		
Le Sueur County.....	Apr. 5-11.....	7		
Meeker County.....	Feb. 16-Mar. 21	4		
Millelacs County.....	Feb. 16-Apr. 11	5		
Morrison County.....	Dec. 15-Apr. 4	29		
Mower County.....	Feb. 2-8.....	1		
Norman County.....	Feb. 2-Apr. 11	7		
Otertail County.....	Dec. 15-Apr. 11	88		
Pine County.....	Feb. 2-29.....	4		
Pipestone County.....	Mar. 15-Apr. 11	9		
Polk County.....	Jan. 5-Apr. 11	4		
Pope County.....	Mar. 15-21.....	4		
Ramsey County.....	Dec. 29-Apr. 11	28		
Redwood County.....	Jan. 19-Apr. 11	3		
Renville County.....	Jan. 19-Apr. 11	8		
Rice County.....	Jan. 19-Apr. 4	7		
Roseau County.....	Jan. 12-18.....	10		
St. Louis County.....	Jan. 12-Apr. 11	11		
Scott County.....	Mar. 15-21.....	1		
Sibley County.....	Feb. 9-15.....	1		
Stearns County.....	Dec. 15-Apr. 11	213	1	
Steele County.....	Jan. 5-18.....	2		
Stevens County.....	Mar. 15-21.....	2		
Swift County.....	Jan. 26-Apr. 11	24		
Todd County.....	Dec. 15-Apr. 4	139	1	
Wabasha County.....	Jan. 26-Mar. 28	26		
Wadena County.....	Jan. 12-18.....	2		
Washington County.....	Dec. 22-Apr. 11	21	1	
Wilkin County.....	Jan. 5-Mar. 14	16		
Wright County.....	Mar. 1-7.....	1		
Cases not previously reported in Hennepin County.....		11		
Cases not previously reported in Kandiyohi County.....		13		
Old cases not reported pre- viously in Stearns County.....		11		
Total for State.....		1,156	5	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		3,137	11	
Missouri:				
St. Louis.....	Dec. 20-Apr. 16	132	3	
Total for State.....		132	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.....		233	5	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Montana:				
Butte	Jan. 1-Feb. 29	16		
Helena	Jan. 1-31	1		
Total for State		17		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		14		
Nebraska:				
Omaha	Dec. 20-Apr. 16	2		
Total for State		2		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		76		
New Hampshire:				
Manchester	Dec. 13-Apr. 16	51	1	
Nashua	Jan. 3-23	3		
Total for State		54	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		160		
New Jersey:				
Camden	Dec. 27-Apr. 23	27	5	Imported.
Jersey City	Mar. 21-27	1		
Newark	Feb. 1-6	1		Do.
Plainfield	Jan. 17-23	1		
Trenton	Dec. 27-Apr. 23	43	8	
Total for State		73	13	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		100	5	
New York:				
Buffalo	Dec. 20-Apr. 9	33		
Elmira	Feb. 7-13	1		
New York	Dec. 20-Mar. 26	22	4	
Niagara Falls	Feb. 14-Apr. 2	12		
Saratoga Springs	Dec. 1-31	1		
Total for State		69	4	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		75	7	
North Carolina:				
Alamance County ..	Jan. 1-31	122		Present
Anson County	Jan. 1-31	1		
Bladen County	Jan. 1-31	1		
Buncombe County ..	Jan. 1-31	8		
Cabarrus County	Jan. 1-31	1		
Chowan County	Jan. 1-31	1		
Cleveland County ..	Jan. 1-31	4		
Cumberland County ..	Jan. 1-31	3		
Davidson County	Jan. 1-31	72		
Davie County	Jan. 1-31	2		
Durham County	Jan. 1-31	10		
Edgecombe County ..	Jan. 1-31	8	2	
Forsyth County	Jan. 1-31	17		
Gaston County	Jan. 1-31	17		
Guilford County	Jan. 1-31	8		
Harnett County	Jan. 1-31	3		
Henderson County	Jan. 1-31	3		
Iredell County	Jan. 1-31	8		
Jackson County	Jan. 1-31	25		
Johnston County	Jan. 1-31	5		
Macon County	Jan. 1-31			Do.
Madison County	Jan. 1-31			Do.
Mecklenburg County ..	Jan. 1-31	5		
New Hanover County (Wilmington included).	Jan. 1-Mar. 8	11		
Orange County	Jan. 1-31	10		
Perquimans County ..	Jan. 1-31	32		
Pitt County	Jan. 1-31	13		
Richmond County	Jan. 1-31	7		
Robeson County	Jan. 1-31			Do.
Rockingham County ..	Jan. 1-31	4		
Scotland County	Jan. 1-31	20		
Stanly County	Jan. 1-31	2		
Union County	Jan. 1-31	6		
Vance County	Jan. 1-31	12		
Wake County	Jan. 1-31	1		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina—Continued.				
Wayne County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	10	
Wilkes County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	20	
Wilson County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	4	
Yancey County.....	Jan. 1-31.....	6	
Total for State.....		41	2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		2,270	23	
North Dakota:				
Barnes County.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 29	13	
Cass County.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 29	12	
Cavalier County.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 29	16	
Eddy County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	
Emmons County.....	Feb. 1-29.....	2	
Grand Forks County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	12	
Griggs County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	
McHenry County.....	Feb. 1-29.....	6	
McLean County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 29	3	
Ransom County.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 29	64	
Richland County.....	Feb. 1-29.....	2	
Rolette County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1	
Stark County.....	Feb. 1-29.....	3	
Stutsman County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	
Towner County.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 29	9	
Traill County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	
Walsh County.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 29	13	
Ward County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	7	
Wells County.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 29	20	
Williams County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	20	
Total for State.....		207	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		
Ohio:				
Allen County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	30	
Ashland County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	1	
Ashtabula County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	12	
Athens County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	112	1	
Auglaize County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	40	4	
Belmont County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	25	8	
Butler County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	22	
Carroll County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	34	
Champaign County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	19	
Clark County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	4	
Clermont County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	1	
Columbiana County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	60	1	
Coshocton County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	66	
Crawford County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	69	
Cuyahoga County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 22	45	6	
Darke County.....	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	1	
Delaware County.....	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	13	
Erie County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	17	
Fairfield County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	9	
Franklin County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	174	5	
Gallia County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	74	5	
Greene County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	1	
Guernsey County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	132	1	
Hamilton County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 15	131	8	
Hancock County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	31	
Hardin County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	1	
Harrison County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	26	4	
Hocking County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	81	
Holmes County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	44	
Jackson County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	31	
Jefferson County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	60	
Knox County.....	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	1	
Lake County.....	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	1	
Lawrence County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	242	16	
Licking County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	49	1	
Lorain County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	4	1	
Lucas County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	4	
Madison County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	1	
Mahoning County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	239	5	
Marion County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	258	1	
Miami County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	32	2	
Montgomery County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 23	179	11	
Morgan County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	2	
Morrow County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	9	
Muskingum County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	34	
Noble County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	4	
Ottawa County.....	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	15	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio—Continued.				
Paulding County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	2	
Perry County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	71	
Pickaway County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	1	
Portage County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	6	
Preble County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	4	
Putnam County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	45	
Richland County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	27	1	
Ross County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	4	
Scioto County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	20	
Seneca County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	1	
Stark County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	144	
Summit County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	41	
Trumbull County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	44	
Tuscarawas County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	35	1	
Union County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	30	
Van Wert County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	12	1	
Vinton County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	13	
Washington County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	76	1	
Wayne County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	9	
Williams County	Jan. 1-Apr. 9	30	
Wood County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	31	
Wyandot County	Aug. 8-Apr. 9	18	
Total for State		3,104	84	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		567	50	
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County	Dec. 13-Apr. 16	162	33	Eleven cases imported at Pittsburg.
Beaver County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	5	1	
Berks County	Dec. 1-Mar. 4	41	
Blair County	Dec. 1-Mar. 12	20	3	One case imported.
Bradford County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	10	
Bucks County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	4	
Butler County	Feb. 1-13.....	2	
Cambria County	Dec. 1-Apr. 9	47	4	
Clearfield County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	20	
Columbia County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	8	
Center County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	4	
Chester County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	1	
Cumberland County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	2	
Dauphin County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	2	
Delaware County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	8	
Erie County	Dec. 1-Apr. 2	111	1	
Fayette County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	28	1	
Greene County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	40	
Indiana County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	10	
Jefferson County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	8	3	
Lackawanna County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	12	
Lancaster County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	1	
Lebanon County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	11	1	
Lehigh County	Dec. 1-Mar. 19	117	
Luzerne County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	4	
Lycoming County	Jan. 3-Mar. 19	15	3	
Monroe County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	5	
Montgomery County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	8	1	
Northampton County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	235	
Northumberland County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	3	
Perry County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	1	
Philadelphia County	Dec. 20-Apr. 23	804	192	
Schuylkill County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	16	
Somerset County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	9	
Susquehanna County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	2	
Warren County	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	10	3	
Washington County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	18	
Wayne County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	92	
Westmoreland County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	43	
Total for State		1,939	246	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1,712	146	
South Carolina:				
Charleston	Dec. 20-Apr. 9	35	3	Three imported.
Georgetown	Mar. 27.....	1	
Greenville	Feb. 21-Apr. 16	19	
Total for State		55	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		223	9	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Tennessee:				
Memphis.....	Dec. 13-Apr. 23	352	8	
Nashville.....	Dec. 27-Apr. 23	105		
Total for State.....		457	8	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		106	1	
Texas:				
San Antonio.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 29	43		
Total for State.....		43		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		11		
Utah:				
Ogden.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	3		
Salt Lake City.....	Dec. 27-Feb. 13	14		
Total for State.....		17		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		300	2	
Virginia:				
Danville.....	Feb. 7-13	2		
Poahontas.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	21	5	
Total for State.....		23	5	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		9	1	
Washington:				
Adams County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	3		
Chehalis County.....	Dec. 1-31	3		
Chelan County.....	Mar. 1-31	4		
Clallam County.....	Mar. 1-31	1		
Clarke County.....	Feb. 1-29	1		
Columbia County.....	Jan. 1-31	1		
Franklin County.....	Mar. 1-31	1		
King County (Seattle included)	Dec. 1-Apr. 13	49		
Kittitas County.....	Dec. 1-31	1		
Klickitat County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	21		
Lewis County.....	Feb. 1-29	1		
Lincoln County.....	Dec. 1-31	2		
Mason County.....	Mar. 1-31	1		
Pacific County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 29	2		
Pierce County (Tacoma in- cluded).	Feb. 1-Mar. 31	7		
Skagit County.....	Feb. 1-29	1		
Spokane County (Spokane in- cluded).	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	21	3	
Thurston County.....	Feb. 1-29	2		
Walla Walla County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	9		
Whatcom County.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 29	18		
Whitman County.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	4		
Yakima County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	9		
Total for State.....		162	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		75		
Wisconsin:				
Milwaukee.....	Dec. 13-Apr. 16	132		
Total for State.....		132		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1,282	6	
Grand total.....		9,332	423	
Grand total, same period, 1903.		16,671	466	

Plague in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 26, 1903, to April 29, 1904.

Place.	Number since March, 1900.	Number since January 1, 1904.	Re-reported.	Died.	Bacteriologically confirmed.	Remarks.
California:						
San Francisco	111	1	Jan. 10	Jan. 10	Jan. 25	Recovered
Do.....	112	2	Jan. 12	Jan. 11	Jan. 27	
Do.....	113	3	Jan. 13	Jan. 13	Jan. 22	
Do.....	114	4	Feb. 7	Feb. 17	
Do.....	115	5	Feb. 9	Feb. 8	Feb. 27	
Do.....	116	6	Feb. 12	Feb. 12	Feb. 24	
Do.....	117	7	Feb. 15	Feb. 14	...do...	
Do.....	118	8	Feb. 17	Feb. 19	Mar. 8	
Concord	a 119	9	Mar. 1	Feb. 29	Mar. 12	

a Cases 119 and 120 not having been bacteriologically confirmed, case 121 has been numbered 119.

Summary: Calendar year, 1900, 22 cases, 22 deaths; 1901, 30 cases, 25 deaths; 1902, 41 cases, 41 deaths; 1903, 17 cases, 17 deaths.

Yellow fever in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 26, 1903, to April 29, 1904.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Texas:				
Laredo.....	Dec. 26-Mar. 18	6	One case imported from Minera.

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States.

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles, Whooping cough.
Altoona, Pa.	Apr. 23	38,973	9	1
Ashtabula, Ohio	do ..	12,949	10
Baltimore, Md.	do ..	508,957	225	38	2	5	3	3
Baton Rouge, La.	Mar. 5	11,269	4
Do.....	Mar. 12	11,269	4
Do.....	Mar. 19	11,269	2
Do.....	Mar. 26	11,269	6	1
Do.....	Apr. 2	11,269	3	2
Do.....	Apr. 9	11,269	0
Do.....	Apr. 16	11,269	1
Biddeford, Me.....	do ..	16,145	9	1	2
Binghamton, N. Y.	Apr. 23	38,647	17	5	1
Boston, Mass.	do ..	560,892	233	29	6	2
Brockton, Mass.	Apr. 16	40,063	14	1
Cambridge, Mass.	Apr. 23	91,886	27	6	1
Camden, N. J.	do ..	75,935	27
Carbondale, Pa.	Apr. 21	13,536	4	1	1
Chicago, Ill.	Apr. 23	1,698,575	643	75	7	6	8	1
Chicopee, Mass.	do ..	19,167	7	1
Cleveland, Ohio	Apr. 22	381,766	134	15	4	4	3
Clinton, Mass.	Apr. 23	13,667	5
Covington, Ky.	Apr. 16	42,938	15	4	1
Danville, Ill.	Apr. 23	16,354	8	2	1
Dayton, Ohio	do ..	85,333	27	1	2
Des Moines, Iowa.	Apr. 16	62,139
Dunkirk, N. Y.	do ..	11,616	7
Elmira, N. Y.	do ..	35,672	17	2
Erie, Pa.	do ..	52,733	12	1	1	1

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Fall River, Mass.	Apr. 23	104,863	36	5									
Fitchburg, Mass.	Apr. 16	31,531	9										
Fort Smith, Ark.	do	11,587	3	1									
Galesburg, Ill.	do	18,607	9										
Grand Rapids, Mich.	do	87,565	30	4						1			
Do	Apr. 23	87,565	33	3						2			
Greenville, S. C.	Apr. 16	11,860	3										
Hydepark, Mass.	do	13,244	6										
Jacksonville, Fla.	do	28,429	22	3									
Jersey City, N. J.	Apr. 10	206,433	123	11							5	4	
Do	Apr. 18	206,433	82	5							5	2	
Lawrence, Mass.	Apr. 16	62,559	25	3									
Lexington, Ky.	do	26,369	5	2									
Lowell, Mass.	Apr. 23	94,969	28	1								1	
McKeesport, Pa.	Apr. 16	34,227	16	1						1		1	
Malden, Mass.	Apr. 2	33,664	14	2									
Do	Apr. 16	33,664	7	1									
Manchester, N. H.	do	56,987	16	1						1			
Marlboro, Mass.	do	13,609	4										
Medford, Mass.	Apr. 23	18,244	4							1			
Melrose, Mass.	do	12,962	8										
Memphis, Tenn.	do	102,320	33	4		1				1			
Millwaukee, Wis.	Apr. 16	285,315	96	12							3	1	
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	Apr. 23	21,228	8										
Nashua, N. H.	do	23,898	5										
Nashville, Tenn.	do	80,865	41	4						1			
Newark, N. J.	do	246,070	12							2	2	1	4
New Bedford, Mass.	do	62,442	34	8									
Newburyport, Mass.	Apr. 16	14,478	6									1	
New Orleans, La.	do	287,104	154	26								1	1
Newport, Ky.	do	28,301	14	1						3			
Newport, R. I.	do	22,034	9										
Newton, Mass.	Apr. 23	33,587	9	2									
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Apr. 9	19,457	1	1									
Do	Apr. 16	19,457								1			
Norristown, Pa.	Apr. 23	22,265	12										
North Adams, Mass.	do	24,200	9	1								1	
Omaha, Nebr.	Apr. 16	102,555	27										
Oneonta, N. Y.	do	7,147	0										
Philadelphia, Pa.	Apr. 23	1,293,697	595	88		9				14	3	11	11
Pittsburg, Pa.	Apr. 16	321,616	155	18		1				18	1	2	2
Plainfield, N. J.	Apr. 23	15,369	6										
Portland, Me.	Apr. 9	50,145	20	2						1		1	
Do	Apr. 16	50,145	27	4									
Providence, R. I.	Apr. 23	175,597	72	12								3	
Quincy, Mass.	Apr. 16	23,899	8	1							1		
Do	Apr. 23	23,899	9	1									
Reading, Pa.	Apr. 18	78,961	34	2						2	1	1	1
Rochester, N. Y.	Apr. 21	162,608	60	5							3	1	
San Francisco, Cal.	Apr. 10	342,782	165	22						2		1	1
Santa Barbara, Cal.	Apr. 9	6,587	3	1									
Do	Apr. 16	6,587	7										
Shreveport, La.	do	16,013	13	3									
South Bend, Ind.	do	35,999	14	3						1		1	
Steelton, Pa.	Apr. 23	12,068	6	1									
Tacoma, Wash.	Apr. 11	37,714	16	2									
Do	Apr. 18	37,714	12	2						1			
Taunton, Mass.	Apr. 16	31,036	7	1							1		
Toledo, Ohio	do	131,822	37	10						3			
Trenton, N. J.	Apr. 23	73,307									1	1	
Waltham, Mass.	do	23,481	5										
Washington, D. C.	Apr. 16	278,718	111	17						1			2
Weymouth, Mass.	Apr. 23	11,324	7	2									
Williamsport, Pa.	Apr. 16	28,757	3										
Wilmington, Del.	Apr. 23	76,508	28	1						4	1	1	
Winona, Minn.	Apr. 16	19,714	12										
Worcester, Mass.	Apr. 9	118,421	49	4								1	
Do	Apr. 16	118,421	41	4									
Yonkers, N. Y.	Apr. 22	47,931	19	3						1		2	

a For report for week ended April 9, see Public Health Reports April 22, 1904.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Report from Fiume—Inspection of emigrants.

Acting Consular Agent La Guardia reports, April 5, 1904, as follows:
April 2, steamship *Slavonia*, destination, New York: Steerage passengers inspected, 910; steerage passengers passed and embarked, 901; pieces of baggage disinfected and passed, 1,280; large pieces of baggage inspected, 40.

BRAZIL.

Reports from Bahia—Mortuary statistics.

Consul Furniss reports, March 7, 14, 21, and 28, as follows:

During the week ended March 5, 1904, 71 bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries.

Causes of death: Alcoholism 1, aortic dilatation 1, apoplexy 1, arterio-sclerosis 4, beriberi 1, Bright's disease 1, bronchitis 2, death by violence 1, diarrhea and enteritis 9, erysipelas 1, hepatitis 1, malarial fevers 7, meningitis 1, nephritis 1, organic diseases of heart 1, puerperal eclampsia 1, pneumonia 1, pulmonary tuberculosis 9, rachitis 1, senile debility 1, stillborn 3, syphilis 1, tetanus 1, tetanus neonatorum 1, enteric fever 1, umbilical hemorrhage 2, uræmia 1, other causes 15.

Week ended March 12, 1904, 83 bodies.

Causes of death: Aortic dilatation 1, arterio-sclerosis 3, Bright's disease 1, bronchitis, 1, cirrhosis of liver 4, diarrhea and enteritis 10, intestinal obstructions 1, malarial fevers 4, meningitis 1, organic diseases of heart 5, peritonitis 1, puerperal fever 1, pneumonia 3, pulmonary tuberculosis 12, rachitis 1, senile debility 1, stillborn 4, syphilis 2, tetanus 1, tetanus neonatorum 1, umbilical hemorrhage 3, other causes 22.

Week ended March 19, 1904, 78 bodies.

Causes of death: Aortic dilatation 1, arterio-sclerosis 2, bronchitis 4, cancer 1, cerebral congestion 2, death by violence 1, diarrhea and enteritis 6, gangrene 1, hepatitis 2, malarial fevers 4, meningitis 1, nephritis 1, organic diseases of heart 2, pneumonia 3, pulmonary tuberculosis 13, rheumatism 1, senile debility 2, stillborn 5, syphilis 2, tetanus neonatorum 1, umbilical hemorrhage 1, whooping cough 1, other causes 21.

Week ended March 26, 1904, 57 bodies.

Causes of death: Aneurism 1, aortic dilatation 1, arterio-sclerosis 1, beriberi 2, cerebral congestion 2, cirrhosis of liver 1, diarrhea and enteritis 5, nephritis 1, organic disease of heart 2, pneumonia 2, pulmonary tuberculosis 6, senile debility 1, stillborn 1, syphilis 1, tetanus neonatorum 2, umbilical hemorrhage 1, other causes 27.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever, plague, and smallpox—Disinfection of vessels—Dysentery in Pernambuco.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, March 20, 30, 31, and April 2, as follows:

During the week ended March 20 I inspected and issued bills of health as follows: Brig barkentine *Kings County* for Pensacola, engaged in the lumber trade. This vessel carried no passengers and had no change in personnel of crew while here, and went home in stone ballast, no cargo. This vessel was inspected on March 17. On March 19 I inspected the French steamship *Santa Fe*, for New Orleans, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change in personnel of crew while here. Both vessels lay in the open roadstead while here.

Sanitary conditions at Maceio.

A report, dated March 16, from Maceio, in the State of Alagoas, just south of Pernambuco, reports that the sanitary condition of that capital is good, and that an isolation hospital is provided for the treatment of infectious disease should dysentery or plague be brought to the city from infected ports.

A report is received from Para, Brazil, in regard to the use of the Yersin serum in plague cases in Para, which has been one of the hotbeds of this disease in Brazil.

Mortuary report for the week ended March 20, 1904.

There were in all 315 deaths during the week, of which 2 were from yellow fever, with 5 new cases. At the close of the week there was only 1 case in the hospital São Sebastião, while the 2 deaths occurred in two districts of the city named, Santo Antonio and Espirito Santo.

There were no deaths from plague, and only one new case reported during the week, and at the close of the week there were 12 cases under treatment at Paulo Candido Hospital at Jurajuba. Variola caused 41 deaths, with 98 new cases reported, and at the week's end there were 79 cases under treatment at Hospital São Sebastião.

There were no deaths caused by measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, beriberi, or leprosy. Grippe caused 8 deaths, enteric fever 1, dysentery 1, malarial fevers 4, and tuberculosis 43.

From the first of January to date there have been the following number of deaths from some of the principal zymotic diseases: Yellow fever 12, plague 33, variola 319, measles 12, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 5, diphtheria 4, grippe 75, enteric fever 26, dysentery 11, beriberi 39, leprosy 4, malarial fevers 132, and tuberculosis 580.

The highest range of the thermometer during the week was on March 18, 31.0 C., and the lowest on March 14, 23.4 C., with an average for the 7 days of 25.57 C.

Plague at Lima, Peru.

A dispatch from Lima, Peru, March 30, states that the department of hygiene of that city is putting into practice energetic measures toward the suppression of the bubonic plague, and that the people show a disposition to assist in the enforcement of such measures.

The dispatch further states that so far the port of Callao has maintained complete freedom from the disease.

Plague at Porte Allegre—Suspect plague at Rio Grande do Sul.

Under date of March 19, the United States consular agent at Rio Grande do Sul writes me as follows:

There appears to be a divergence of opinion amongst the medical men of Porte Allegre regarding the disease, some classifying it as bubonic plague, others as malignant typhus, ataxic fever, etc.

Regarding this city, about seven or eight weeks ago a young woman (Italian), apparently in good health, died suddenly under suspicious circumstances.

About ten days ago a man was taken to the Portuguese hospital suffering apparently from bubonic plague. The disease was verified and classified as such.

It is reported unofficially that sporadic cases have occurred in the suburbs, but I have not heard of any fatal cases.

Disinfection of vessels.

The disinfection of vessels sailing from here to ports of Brazil lying to the south of this port is performed at the quarantine station at Ilha Grande. The plant is a very excellent one, and its working has certainly been attended with very good results as regards the disinfection of vessels leaving here for northern ports, which are shown by the freedom of such disinfected vessels from disease after leaving this port.

Progress of sanitation in the State of São Paulo.

The members of the French yellow-fever commission, who have been here some months, have visited the sewerage works at Rio Claro and express themselves as highly pleased with what they saw and recommend these works as models for other Brazilian towns. The system is said to be particularly good. The way in which the State of São Paulo has faced and almost solved the sanitary problem would be creditable to any country. Only a few years ago not a single town in São Paulo had any sewerage system. Interior towns, like Campinas, were decimated by fever and depopulation was threatened. Now there is not a town of any importance without its own system, and within a few years there will not be a village that is not well supplied with water, drains, and sewers.

We have before us the report of the municipality of São Carlos do Pinhal, formerly one of the worst fever districts.

In 1901 the cases of infectious disease numbered 1,244, in 1902 1,143, and in 1903, on completion of the sewerage system, fell to 754 for a population of some 50,000.

Mortality report of Rio de Janeiro for week ended March 27.

During the week ended March 27 there were, in all, 289 deaths—a very considerable decrease from the previous week. Of these deaths 1 was caused by yellow fever, with 1 new case reported. At the close of the week there was 1 case of this disease in the hospital of São Sebastião. The death occurred in the case of a person residing in the district of Santa Anna, in the city. Plague caused 2 deaths, with 1 new case. Both deaths occurred in the Paulo Candido Hospital at

Jurajuba. At the end of the week there were but 9 cases, convalescent, in this hospital, so that it is not unreasonable to think that at a very early date there will be a total cessation of this disease here. It will then become a problem to prevent its reintroduction to this city from other plague-infected cities.

Variola caused 34 deaths, with 42 new cases, and at the close of the week there were still 75 cases under treatment at the Hospital São Sebastião. There were no deaths from scarlet fever, diphtheria, enteric fever, or dysentery. Grippe caused 11 deaths, measles 1, whooping cough 1, beriberi 2, leprosy 1, malarial fevers 12, and tuberculosis 38.

There were very heavy rains accompanied by very strong gales on March 25, 26, and 27, modifying very much the effects of the hot climate. The thermometer reached its maximum on March 24, 32.4 C., and its minimum on March 27, 20.8 C., with an average for the week of 24.42 C.

Variola in Santiago, Chile.

A dispatch of March 30 states that the epidemic of variola, which has existed now some months in that city, has lately increased in severity.

Causes of dysentery in Pernambuco.

There were 110 deaths from dysentery here in the two weeks ended March 15, 1904. It is claimed that the epidemic is due to some or all of the following causes: Heaping up of filth in open places owing to the incinerating plant not working, unusually hot weather, bad quality of cattle killed for meat, some said to be suffering from dysentery, and contaminated water. A large proportion of the deaths, both from malaria and dysentery, are among young children. This report is received from Consul Sewall under date of March 24, 1904.

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at St. John, New Brunswick.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Billings reports as follows: Month of March, 1904: Number of immigrants inspected, 504; number passed, 493; number detained, 11.

CHILE.

Plague declared at Antofogasta.

ANTOFOGASTA, CHILE, April 20, 1904.

Plague declared.

CONSUL.

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—Rice probably plague infected.

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports, March 19, as follows:

In conversation with the bacteriologist of the local board of health, respecting the transmission of plague, I stated that observation led

me to believe that infection through the alimentary system played a much more important rôle than it was usually supposed to do. He expressed a similar view, and told me that he was preparing a paper reporting his demonstration of plague-infected rice taken from several of the local markets. It is not yet determined where the rice becomes infected—whether in cargo-boats, in the godowns, or after delivery at the markets.

Rice shipped hence to the United States and dependencies is usually brought from Saigon, Hankow, and Canton in junks and small steamers which discharge alongside into the ocean carriers if in port, or else the rice is stored in godowns, or in Chinese shops and houses until shipped. It is my intention to examine the export rice for plague bacilli as soon as time permits, and as soon as practicable to arrange for measures to offset the probability of infection. This is an important matter, and due consideration will be given it as soon as possible.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Korea* recommended, March 10, for rejection: For Honolulu, 5; for San Francisco, 23.

One emigrant per steamship *Victoria*, for Tacoma, recommended, March 16, for rejection.

Reports from Shanghai—Fumigation of vessel to destroy rats—Smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, March 22, as follows:

During the week ended March 12, 1904, 1 supplemental bill of health was issued, and 1 vessel and 45 crew were inspected. There were inspected 29 pieces of freight, and 4 pieces of baggage were disinfected. Four pieces of personal baggage were inspected and 11 pieces were disinfected. Five emigration inspections were made, with no rejections.

The municipal health officer reports during the week, smallpox 9 deaths, enteric fever 1 case, diphtheria 6 cases and 5 deaths, tuberculosis 30 deaths. The total mortality reported was 4 foreigners and 131 natives.

No quarantinable diseases were reported present at outports.

During the week ended March 19, 1904, 1 supplemental and 1 original bill of health were issued. There were inspected 1 vessel, 10 crew, 24 cabin and 24 steerage passengers, together with 109 pieces of baggage. Manifests were vised for 8,036 pieces of freight, and 41 pieces were rejected. One vessel was fumigated throughout with sulphur dioxide for the destruction of rats. Three emigration inspections were made with no rejections.

The report of the municipal health officer shows for the week: Smallpox, 13 deaths; enteric fever, 2 cases; diphtheria, 6 deaths; tuberculosis, 1 case and 31 deaths. The total reported mortality was 4 foreigners and 139 natives.

No quarantinable diseases were reported from outports.

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos—Precautionary fumigation of steamship Capri from Santos.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, April 14 and 19, as follows:

Week ended April 9, 1904: Ships inspected and bills of health issued, 3; crews inspected, 50; passengers inspected, 2.

The vessels were in good sanitary condition and had no sickness on board. One vessel, the steamship *Capri*, arrived at this port April 2 from Santos, and was fumigated by the Cuban quarantine officer as a precautionary measure.

Mortuary reports for first ten days of April not yet received.

Report for week ended April 16, 1904—Scarlet fever and varicella.

Week ended April 16, 1904: Ships inspected and bills of health issued, 7; crews inspected, 273; passengers inspected, 8.

All vessels in good sanitary condition and no sickness.

Mortuary report, April 1 to 10: Tuberculosis, 2; malaria, 2; meningitis, 1; tetanus, infantile, 2; other causes, 18; total, 25.

There are still a few cases of scarlet fever in the city; some cases of varicella were reported during the past week.

Reports from Habana.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Echemendia reports, April 21, as follows:
Week ended April 16, 1904:

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	25
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected	880
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	461
Pieces of freight passed (salted hides)	1,058

Mortuary report of Habana for the week ended April 16, 1904.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Enteritis.....	4
Tuberculosis.....	21
Meningitis.....	11
Cancer.....	1
Enteric fever.....	1
Grippe.....	1
Pneumonia.....	4
Bronchitis.....	3
Pernicious fever.....	7
Scarlet fever.....	1
Arterio-sclerosis.....	1

Total deaths from all causes, 90.

Sanitary supervision at Habana of passengers and vessels from infected ports destined to Gulf ports of the United States.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Echemendia reports, April 11, as follows:
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of April 2, with the inclosed copy of Doctor Souchon's letter, relating to vessels engaged in the traffic between Gulf and Cuban ports,

regarding the detention for five days in Habana of passengers from infected ports before they are allowed to sail for Gulf ports.

In compliance with your request I beg to say that the Cuban quarantine authorities are at present very careful in allowing any crew or passengers from infected ports to land unless they can show conclusively that they are immunes. All nonimmune passengers booked for Habana from infected ports are, on arrival, taken to the quarantine station of Tricornia, and a guard is placed on board the vessel with orders not to permit any one to leave the ship or come to it, with the exception of workmen from the lighters, and these have to be immunes.

Passengers taken to Tricornia are furnished, after being there the time required by regulations, with a certificate to that effect, and this certificate has to be shown before they are permitted to leave for Gulf ports.

The only danger of noncompliance with this regulation might be in the fact of vessels leaving an infected port for some Gulf port, via Habana, in which case the passengers and crew might be only a few hours here before continuing their route. Though a thorough inspection is always made by this office, and in the bill of health a note made of the date of departure from the infected port and also from this port, in many instances the vessel might arrive in less than five days at its destination.

In civil order No. 122, headquarters department of Cuba, promulgated on April 20, 1902, which is still in force, Article IX, paragraph (d), says that nonimmune passengers arriving in Cuba from ports infected with yellow fever or other quarantinable diseases will, at the discretion of the chief quarantine officer of Cuba, be detained under observation in quarantine a sufficient length of time to cover the incubative period of the disease.

This article makes the restriction on the length of time for quarantine observation a little elastic, as it leaves it to the discretion of the chief quarantine officer whether a nonimmune should be permitted to land immediately on his arrival, even if said nonimmune is less than five days out of an infected port, and with a less conscientious man than Dr. Hugo Roberts, chief quarantine officer of Cuba, this discretion might be a little hazardous, owing to outside pressure.

As far as I know, only on very few occasions, and that recently, has the quarantine officer used the privilege which the law concedes to him, and on these occasions it has been with the full conviction that no danger was incurred by doing so.

Very frequently he consults this office on matters of quarantine regulations, as he desires to follow the system adopted by the American Government.

The Cuban quarantine requires that all nonimmune persons from infected ports are to be detained five days from the time they leave the vessel. Only those who can produce evidence of being immunes are permitted to land, and the evidence of immunity must be proved beyond a doubt. No certificates to that effect are accepted when issued in Mexico.

There has been established an immune bureau in the sanitary department, where a record is kept of the names and dates of arrival of all passengers from infected ports. In connection with this bureau there will be kept also records of immunity for the benefit of passengers desiring to go to Mexico and return. With the abolishment of the

immune certificates from Mexico there is almost no possibility of a nonimmune evading the quarantine law and consequently reaching a Gulf port of the United States in less than six days, unless it be through the chief quarantine officer of Cuba, who, by civil order No. 122, may allow the passengers to land without our knowledge.

In January, 1904, the quarantine service of Cuba was transferred to the treasury department as prescribed by civil order No. 122, headquarters department of Cuba. For some unaccountable reason this service has been under the department of Government from July, 1902. This is a step in the right direction, as it shows that the Cuban Government is willing to follow the lines mapped out by the United States Government.

I am glad to say that up to date the reports of the sanitary department of Cuba show no cases of yellow fever, smallpox, or any other quarantinable disease worth speaking of.

The detention station at Tricornia, where passengers from infected ports are detained, has been improved and made mosquito proof, each room being arranged so as to facilitate isolation and fumigation.

Whenever a case of fever is detected among the passengers their quarters are thoroughly fumigated. The fumigation is made with sulphur, 4 pounds for every 1,000 cubic feet, and the room is kept closed for twenty-four hours.

The officer in charge of this station is Dr. Frank Menocal, formerly an acting assistant surgeon in the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service. Great credit is due to this capable and energetic officer for having organized the bureau of immigration, and brought it up to the high standard of efficiency in which it is to-day.

I can assure you that this office will do all in its power in faithfully complying with whatever instructions you may see fit to make on this matter, and will be vigilant in reporting any irregularity that might occur, either inadvertently or otherwise, as I fully appreciate the great responsibility which rests on me by the special regulations formulated for vessels conveying passengers from Habana to Gulf ports, as adopted at the conference held in New Orleans on March 14.

[Reply.]

APRIL 22, 1904.

Acting Assistant Surgeon D. M. ECHEMENDIA,

Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, Habana, Cuba.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 16th instant, regarding the new regulations of the States of Louisiana and Alabama, which demand a detention of five days in Habana of passengers from infected ports before they embark for the Gulf ports, and your recommendation that the system of issuing health certificates from your office to such passengers, bound for these ports, be established on the 1st of May, you are informed that your recommendation is approved, and you are authorized to issue such certificates.

Respectfully,

W. WYMAN, *Surgeon-General.*

Report from Matanzas—A case of leprosy imported.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, April 18, as follows:

During the week ended April 16, 1904, 8 bills of health were issued to vessels bound for ports in the United States.

One new case of leprosy coming from the inland town of Alacranes,

within this province, was reported on April 12. This case was isolated in the civil hospital of this city for five days, awaiting orders, and has since been transferred to the San Lazaro Hospital in Habana.

No other contagious or infectious disease has been reported during the past week.

The mortuary statistics of Matanzas for the second ten days of the present month will be forwarded with my next report.

Report from Santiago.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, April 19, as follows:

During the week ended April 16, 1904, bills of health were issued to 4 vessels bound for the United States and Porto Rico.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Mortuary report for the week ended April 16, 1904.

Causes of death.	Number of deaths.	Bertillon number.
Pernicious fever	3	4
Tubercle of lungs	1	27
Cerebral hemorrhage	1	64
Organic heart disease	1	79
Enteritis, chronic	1	105a
Appendicitis	1	118
Hydrocephalus	1	150
Congenital debility	1	151
Undefined or unspecified	1	179
Total.....	11

Estimated population, 45,500.

ECUADOR.

Reports from Guayaquil—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever—Quarantine against Peruvian ports.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, March 28 and 31, as follows: Week ended March 26, 1904.

Present officially estimated population, 60,000; deaths reported from yellow fever, 10; from tuberculosis, 3; from all other causes, 73.

On March 25, the steamship *Hermonthis* cleared from this port for San Francisco. There were on board 8 officers, 51 crew, 5 cabin and 9 steerage passengers in transit, and 5 steerage passengers from this port; all told, 78. Two passengers landed here.

On March 26, the steamship *Teuapet* cleared for Panama. There were on board 10 officers, 78 crew, 8 cabin and 10 steerage passengers from this port, and 5 cabin and 10 steerage in transit; all told, 134.

Quarantine declared against Peruvian ports.

The local board of health has declared a rigid nonintercourse quarantine against all Peruvian ports.

It provides, however, that any vessel from these ports bound for Panama, may stop here on the way south if it brings a bill of health from the Chilean consul there, certifying that it was fumigated in Panama.

The necessity for this nonintercourse quarantine is explained by

the fact that the port authorities here have no facilities for fumigating vessels or cargo. A fumigating plant is in course of erection, but the accessories have not yet all arrived.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, April 9 and 11, as follows:

Plague.

Egypt.—Between March 19 and 26 there were registered in Egypt 71 new plague cases (with 57 deaths), viz, 24 cases (18 deaths) in the district of Baliana; 21 cases (20 deaths) in the district of Nag-Hamadi; 9 cases (4 deaths) in the district of Tahtah; 8 cases (5 deaths) in the district of Samallut; 3 cases (3 deaths) in Dechneh; 2 cases (3 deaths) in the district of Girgeh; 1 fresh case (2 deaths) in Kuesna, and 1 case (1 death) in Beni-Mazar; 1 case in Assiut.

British India.—During the week ended March 12, there were registered in the Bombay Presidency 11,425 plague cases (with 8,210 deaths), of which 1,081 cases (925 deaths) occurred in the city of Bombay, 164 cases (145 deaths) in Karachi, 72 cases (51 deaths) in Jamnagar, 46 cases (27 deaths) in the port of Veraval, and 3 cases (3 deaths) in Brouach.

British South Africa.—In Cape Colony, during the week ended March 5, a fresh outbreak of plague occurred in Port Elizabeth. Plague-infected rats continue to be found both in Port Elizabeth and in East London.

Queensland.—During the week ended February 20, three fresh cases of plague were registered in Brisbane.

Plague and cholera.

British India.—In Calcutta during the two weeks from February 21 to March 5, 294 persons died of plague, and 77 persons died of cholera.

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended March 26 was considerably higher than that of the preceding week, amounting, calculated on the year, to 15.2 per thousand of the population, this being, however, lower than the figure for the corresponding week of last year, in which the death rate amounted to 16.2 per thousand. In spite of the increase in the number of deaths in Berlin, however, almost two-thirds of the large German towns and cities showed less favorable health conditions than prevailed in this city, viz: Hamburg, Munich, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, Cologne, Bremen, Brunswick, Breslau, Königsberg, Rixdorf (with 18.5). The death rates of London, Paris, and Vienna were also considerably higher than the Berlin figure. On the other hand, the following cities had lower rates of mortality than Berlin, namely, Schöneberg (with 14.3), Charlottenburg (with 12.5), Dresden, Hanover, and Frankfort-on-the-Main. The increase in the number of deaths occurred mainly among the higher age classes, the death rate

among children in the first year of life showing but a slight advance, the mortality rate among infants amounting to 3.4 per year and mille, this being lower than the Hamburg and Munich figures. There was a slight increase in the number of deaths from acute intestinal diseases which claimed 34 victims, while acute diseases of the respiratory organs caused 89 deaths. Furthermore, there were registered 8 deaths from influenza, 77 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 36 deaths from cancer, 10 deaths from measles, 8 deaths from diphtheria, 6 deaths from scarlet fever, and, finally, 6 persons died by violence.

Extract from the directions for combating spotted fever, prepared by the Imperial Health Office.

Spotted fever, or spotted typhus, is frequently described as famine or war typhus, because the disease has repeatedly developed and spread in times of famine among the starving population, or in time of war among the troops weakened by privations and hardships. In Germany, during the current century, the disease has in an epidemic form especially visited Upper Silesia and East Prussia; it has also been observed in other parts of the Empire, notably in certain districts of central Germany.

The illness runs its course with high fever, and is distinguished by a rash which appears after the first days of sickness and resembles the rash of measles, but is less diffuse and usually spares the face. The consciousness of the patient is nearly always clouded. The fever lasts about two weeks in favorable cases, yet one-sixth or one-seventh of the persons attacked succumb to the disease. Sometimes complicating diseases subsequently prove fatal.

Spotted fever is one of the most communicable diseases. The contagious matter can both be transferred from the sick to the healthy, and be introduced by inanimate objects. The disease is most frequently spread by roving persons, pedlars, beggars, etc. Its dissemination is to be resisted by isolation of patients and disinfection.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended April 11, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 3,500; total number of deaths, 6; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bill of health was issued to the following vessel:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Apr. 5	S. S. Belize.....	16	5

HONDURAS.

Report from Puerto Cortez, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports as follows: Week ended April 12, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 2,125; one death. Prevailing disease, malarial fever of mild form; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Apr. 5	S. S. Mancunia ^a	32	0	0	0
7	S. S. Habil.....	15	0	0	0
7	S. S. Olympia.....	42	2	5	0
8	S. S. Hiram.....	13	0	0	0
11	Schr. Carib II ^b	7	0	0	0

^a S. S. Mancunia for Boston.

^b Schr. Carib II for New York.

ITALY.

Reports from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Plague at Johannesburg—Health of Italian and other cities—Meteorological conditions.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, April 4 and 11, as follows: During the weeks ended April 2 and 9, 1904, the following ships were inspected at Naples and Palermo:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Mar. 27	Sicilian Prince.....	New York.....	322	35	903	10
27	König Albert.....	do.....	1,265	120	1,830	15
30	Città di Torino.....	do.....	1,324	120	1,230	18
31	Massilia.....	do.....	855	70	1,215	10
31	Umbria.....	do.....	645	90	915	7
31	Calabria.....	do.....	1,104	95	1,117	14
Apr. 1	Königin Luise.....	do.....	793	100	1,022	14
2	Columbia.....	do.....	434	75	716	10

PALERMO.

Mar. 29	Sicilian Prince.....	New York.....	459	100	650	41
Apr. 1	Umbria.....	do.....	263	70	350	13

Bubonic plague at Johannesburg.

According to telegraphic information of March 25, 1904, 4 fresh cases of plague were reported at Johannesburg, Transvaal, 2 Asiatics and 2 natives. There were 3 additional deaths, making 58 deaths in all, 47 Asiatics, 7 whites and 4 natives. A plague board has been appointed to superintend arrangements incident to the epidemic. This commission consists of 5 members of the town council, 4 represent-

atives of the chamber of mines, and certain government experts. The town council of Johannesburg has voted \$25,000 for the initial expenses of the commission. A cordon has been drawn round the coolie quarter where the epidemic originated and it is said that as soon as the inmates can be removed the quarter is to be burned to the ground. The whole town is to be subjected to strict sanitary supervision. Chinese are prohibited from leaving the town without a permit.

Health of Italian and other cities.

According to a report of the local office of hygiene and public sanitation of Naples, the rate of mortality per 10,000 inhabitants from acute infectious disease during the last quarter of the year 1903 for certain cities was as follows: Naples, 4; Turin, 6.43; Genoa, 5.14; Rome, 7.41; Milan, 9.89; Venice, 8.47; Trieste, 9.20; Nice, 7.16; Paris, 6.55; Brussels, 8.31; Berlin, 6.58; Vienna, 7.02; London, 11.33; Monaco, 6.19; Budapest, 15.31, and Madrid, 30.62. The mortality figures for pulmonary tuberculosis for each 10,000 inhabitants are given as follows: Naples, 15.88; Rome, 17.15; Milan, 23.27; Turin, 23.58; Genoa, 25.12; London, 15.97; Brussels, 17.31; Berlin, 19.81; Trieste, 38.75; Nice, 32.04; Paris, 38.97; Vienna, 34.14, and Budapest, 33.54.

Meteorological conditions.

The monthly meteorological bulletin of Naples shows that the mean annual temperature of Naples is 16.43°C . The mean for the warmest month, namely, July, is 34.94°C ., and for the coldest month, January, 8.64°C . According to the report, the mean interdiurnal variation of temperature, which occurs in the month of May, is 1.3°C . The minimum is 8°C ., and the maximum 4.9°C . An interdiurnal variation exceeding 2°C . does not occur in 56.4 days during the year, and one exceeding 4° happens 4.9 days only. An interdiurnal variation of more than 4° is a rarity.

Inspection of vessels—Plague report, Hongkong—Plague in Johannesburg and Bombay.

Week ended April 9, 1904.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Apr. 6	Sardegna	New York	865	45	915	7
7	Equitado	853	40	1,218	20
8	Canopic	Boston	1,658	250	1,921	24
9	Italia	New York	1,426	130	1,419	22
9	Napolitan Princedo	408	35	706	11

Plague report from Hongkong.

An account of the efforts of the colonial authorities to cooperate with the Chinese inhabitants of Hongkong is given by Sir Henry

Blake, governor of Hongkong. The report has been issued as a parliamentary paper in the colonial reports. The following is extracted from the report:

To understand the reason that impelled me to undertake this work it is necessary to remember that for ten years Hongkong has been scourged by this disease, that no efforts of sanitation have so far decreased its incidence or diminished its virulence, and that the proportion of cases found "dumped" in the streets or on the hillsides increased from 25.1 per cent in 1898 to 32.7 per cent in the present year. The increase of the practice of thus depositing dead bodies I attribute to the dread of the disinfecting process as carried out by the sanitary authorities.

* * * * *

To allay this feeling I had a meeting of the principal civil medical officer, the acting medical officer of health, and the Chinese members of the sanitary board, and arranged with them that in each health district the inhabitants should appoint a kai-fong or committee, and that in every case of disinfection notice should be sent to the kai-fong, two members of which, with the sanitary inspectors, should form a committee to appraise there and then any damage done and give a joint certificate of the amount, which the sanitary board undertook to pay. It was also announced by leaflets distributed among the Chinese that in all cases where sickness was timely reported all the expense of disinfection would be borne by the government. This had no appreciable effect in diminishing the number of dumped bodies, and it was evident that the passive resistance of the Chinese continued.

This was shown by the fact that when rat traps were set in Chinese houses the traps were found to be sprung, as the finding of an infected rat resulted in the same inconvenience as followed the discovery of a case of plague; still, large numbers of rats were delivered to the mortuary for examination, 88,862 having been paid for from January 1 to July 13 this year, of which 3,476 or 3.9 per cent were found to be infected. Each rat had a label attached showing the house or place where found, and where the address of the house was given that house was duly disinfected. Again, I heard whispers, of which no proof could be given, that the rat catchers levied a respectable toll by hinting at the probability of a plague rat being found about the premises in the absence of a tangible evidence of good will, and, on at least one occasion, indignant protest was made by the householder subjected to disinfection that no rat had been caught in his house and no trap had been set there.

I had requested that certain experiments should be carried out with rats, but although 2,000 rats per week were being returned and paid for, Doctor Hunter, the Government bacteriologist, found a difficulty in obtaining the live rats that he required. This probably aroused suspicions, and resulted in the following minutes of the acting medical officer of health:

1. A large sum of money is now paid in bonus for rats collected in the streets.
2. A ridiculously small number of rats are caught in houses.
3. There is no way at present of making sure that the addresses given of rats caught are correct, as foremen and coolies are not to be trusted. In support of this I may mention that Inspector Allen found some little time since a group of rat catchers sorting out rats in a back lane and putting on address tickets promiscuously.
4. There is a suspicion that the coolies have given wrong addresses out of revenge in order that a house might be disinfected. It has not been possible to prove this, but it is clear that this might be done.
5. The bonus of 5 cents for each rat is probably the incentive to the importation of rats. It is highly probable that a brisk trade in rats has been going on. It would no doubt pay to bring rats into the city from outlying villages and from boats and even from Macao and Canton. Inspector Reidie has reported that he heard of a meeting of rat catchers at Possession Point, where rats arrived in parcels and were distributed. He was too late to catch them, but these rumors have the color of truth.

* * * * *

The problem before us is, then, not simply the prevention of introduction of plague from without, a precaution taken singly that, considering the wide infection of the city, must be futile, but the elimination of the media of infection in our midst and the building up of the power of resistance to plague invasion by improvement in the general health of the population that may result from improved sanitary conditions. The first can only be accomplished by constant, unremitting attention to cleanliness of person, furniture, and premises, and to be effectual it is of cardinal importance that the cooperation of the people be secured. With proper facilities afforded I am of opinion that, while in Hongkong as elsewhere, the residuum might be difficult to deal with at first, the difficulties are not insurmountable, and practical cooperation

might be secured by enlisting the sympathies and services of the large class of respectable Chinese in a determined effort to combat the recurring epidemic, the evils of which they fully recognize.

Bubonic plague in the Transvaal.

Telegrams from Johannesburg state that, on March 28, 8 fresh cases of suspected bubonic plague were reported in that city, 3 of them white persons, with no deaths; that on March 29, 4 cases were reported, all among natives, with 1 death; and on March 30, 6 cases, all natives, with 2 deaths.

At Pretoria, March 29, a white victim of bubonic plague was found in the heart of the city, this being the second case at Pretoria.

No bubonic plague at Mauritius.

The officer administering the government of Mauritius reports that there were no cases of plague on the island during the week ended March 24, and the epidemic may be considered as terminated.

INDIA.

Report from Bombay—transactions of service—mortality—arrival of U. S. S. Buffalo and torpedo flotilla.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports, April 1 and 2, as follows:

During the week ended March 26, 1904, sanitary certificate was granted to one shipment of 3,000 baskets of onions forwarded per steamship *Marquis Bacquham*, Manila. The certificate stated that the onions were grown on the highlands of the Deccan, a place free from cholera, and that they were thoroughly suitable for human use.

Mortality in Bombay—Plague and smallpox.

	Week of Mar. 22, 1904.	Week of Mar. 24, 1903.	Mean of 5 previous years in same week.
Deaths from plague.....	829	1,270	1,026
Attacks—plague.....	925		
Death rate—plague.....	55.55	85.10	68.75
Deaths—smallpox.....	14	85	55
Deaths—cholera.....	0	1	5
Total mortality.....	1,389	1,984	2,221
Death rate for city.....	93.07	132.94	145.39

Population, 776,006. No deaths from cholera or typhus.

Week ended March 29, 1904:

Deaths from plague (1,072 cases).....	972
Death rate—plague.....	65.13
Deaths—smallpox.....	23
Total deaths.....	1,531
Total death rate.....	102.59

No deaths from cholera or typhus.

No transactions during the week.

Arrival of U. S. S. Buffalo and the torpedo flotilla.

The U. S. S. *Buffalo*, with the first torpedo flotilla, consisting of five torpedo-boat destroyers, arrived in Bombay on the evening of March 15, from Aden, en route to Manila. There had been no illness during the voyage from Aden. On account of the prevalence of plague in the city I advised Surgeon Curtis, of the *Buffalo*, to ask the captain not to allow the crews ashore. An order to this effect was issued at once. Officers were to be allowed ashore when off duty, but not after 10 p. m. A number of the officers called each day at the consulate until March 18, when the consul's daughter was found to have plague.

No further communication was maintained with the consulate, and all communication with the shore was reduced to a minimum. There was no ground for believing that any of the officers had been really exposed to plague. The fleet sailed for Colombo on March 23. No supplemental bill of health was requested, and in accordance with instructions in Department letter dated February 9, 1904, none was therefore given. All supplies were obtained from wholesome sources, and all possibility of infection of the ship avoided.

Reports from Calcutta—Inspection of vessel—Plague and cholera.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Sprague reports, March 24 and 31, as follows:

During the week ended March 26, 1904, bill of health was issued to steamship *Sorazi* bound for Boston with a total crew of 60, of which 49 were Lascars, whose effects were disinfected. Before the latter were finally passed 58 were examined, 9 of whom were rejected for fever, venereal and skin diseases. The steamship *Florida* cleared for New York with a total crew of 44, all Europeans. The cargo compartments of both ships were fumigated when empty, and rat guards were maintained on the wharf lines while they lay at dock.

During the week ended March 12, 1904, there were 41,960 cases and 33,517 deaths from plague in India. In the Presidency of Bengal for the same period there were 5,077 cases and 4,616 deaths.

In Calcutta the plague cases and deaths are gradually increasing, there having been 325 cases with 295 deaths during the week ended March 19, 1904. All except five wards are infected. There were no cases in connection with shipping.

Cholera is also slightly on the increase, although the present weekly death rate is much below the average for the past five years. There was one case in the port, but none in direct connection with shipping.

Plague and cholera.

During the week ended March 5, 1904, there were 37,243 cases of plague and 28,919 deaths in India, and for the week ended March 19, 49,848 cases with 40,526 deaths. This sudden increase arises from an outbreak of unusual severity in the interior in the United Provinces and Punjab. For the week ended March 19 there were 5,337 cases reported, with 5,092 deaths, in Bengal.

In Calcutta there was a decided increase over the previous week, 541 cases with 471 deaths. The total death rate was raised to 57.8 per 1,000, and all the wards, except three, showed signs of infection.

The death rate from cholera seems to have about reached its maximum, there having been an increase of only 3 last week, making a total of 61. There was 1 death in the port, a fireman aboard a ship bound for South Africa.

MEXICO.

Report from Progreso and Merida—Yellow fever at Merida.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports, April 16, as follows:
Week ended April 15, 1904.

Present officially estimated population, 8,000.

Number of deaths, 4.

No deaths from contagious diseases.

General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

In Merida, during the past two weeks, there have been 2 cases of yellow fever and 1 death.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Apr. 9	Alm ^a	Mobile	24	3		
10	Vigilancia	New York	79	44	39	
12	Magician	New Orleans	64			
12	Ithaca	Colon, Panama	49			

^a The steamship carrying medical officer of quarantine board of Mobile Bay is subjected to SO₂ fumigation, by that officer, after clearing from Progreso.

Smallpox in Torreon.

MEXICO, April 15, 1904.

DEAR DOCTOR: As on page 504 of the "Public Health Reports" of the 18th of March last, reference is made in very exaggerated terms to the epidemic of smallpox that has developed in Torreon (Coahuila), I consider it my duty to confirm my advices of the 30th of that month, in which I reported the appearance of the epidemic, and at the same time communicate to you the following data for yesterday, which are as follows:

Cases brought over from previous report	98
New cases	0
Total	98
Deaths	2
Remaining	96
Vaccinated	80

I will forward to you every week an official report showing the progress of the epidemic, and repeating the assurances of my most distinguished consideration. I remain,

Yours respectfully,

E. LICEAGA.

President Superior Board of Health of Mexico.

DR. WALTER WYMAN,

President of Committee American Republics, Washington.

Report from Tampico—Inspection of vessels—One case of smallpox, probably imported.

Assistant Surgeon McClintic reports, April 18, as follows:

During the weeks ended April 9 and 16, respectively, 8 bills of health were issued and 3 vessels fumigated and given certificates.

So far no requests for fumigation have been received from vessels sailing for Louisiana or Texas ports. No yellow fever is reported at this port. The weather continues dry, and mosquitoes are not so plentiful as they will be later on, when the rainy season begins. I visited one case of smallpox in the pesthouse. It is claimed that this case was imported from a neighboring village.

Report from Veracruz—Mortality—Fumigation of vessels to destroy mosquitoes.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lumsden reports, April 18, as follows:

During the week ended April 16, 1904, there were recorded in the city of Vera Cruz 35 deaths (56 per 1,000 annual death rate) from all causes, including 2 from pernicious fever and 8 from tuberculosis. No new cases of yellow fever, smallpox, or other quarantinable disease were reported.

There was a fall of about 10° F. in the temperature, due to a "norther" on the night of April 9. The weather continued cool until April 13, when there was a fairly heavy rain, followed by clear, warm weather. The average maximum daily temperature in the shade was about 85° F. for the last four days of the week. The number of mosquitoes is gradually increasing.

The following vessels, bound for United States ports, were fumigated by the burning of sulphur, 2 pounds to each 1,000 cubic feet of space in all compartments, for the purpose of killing mosquitoes, and so certified: April 12, Norwegian steamship *Norheim*, bound for New Orleans; April 12, Norwegian steamship *Malm*, bound for Galveston; April 14, American cable steamship *Merican*, bound for Galveston. These vessels, while being fumigated, were anchored in the extreme outer part of the harbor, to windward of and at least 300 meters from other vessels and the shore, and were required to put to sea immediately upon completion of the fumigation.

PANAMA.

Report from Colon—Inspection of vessels.

Surgeon Perry reports, April 10, as follows:

During the week ended April 9, 1904, the following vessels cleared for United States ports: British steamship *Nicaraguan* for New Orleans, April 4, with 46 crew and 19 passengers; American steamship *Seguranca* for New York, April 5, with 66 crew and 60 passengers, and American schooner *Frederika Schopp* for New York, April 9, with 8 crew and no passengers.

Reports from city of Panama—Mortality, month of March, 1904.

Assistant Surgeon Pierce reports through Surgeon Perry, April 9, as follows:

* *Mortality during the month of March, 1904, in Panama, from the official records.*

Abscess	1	Malaria	4
Asphyxia	1	Nephritis	2
Beriberi	3	Parturition	2
Cancer	1	Pneumonia	21
Colic	5	Pain in the side	1
Cerebral fever	1	Phthisis	8
Croup	1	Suicide	1
Diarrhea	2	Stillborn	4
Dysentery	4	Scurvy	1
Dropsy	10	Strangulated hernia	1
Debility	2	Tuberculosis	3
Fever	11	Tetanus	1
Heart disease	1	Unknown	1
Hypertrophy of the heart	1	Ulcer	1
Liver disease	1	Wounds	1

Total number of deaths from all causes during the month, 97. Based upon the estimated population of 18,000, this gives an annual rate of 64.65 per thousand.

Inspection of vessels—Mortality, week ended April 10, 1904.

Assistant Surgeon Pierce reports, April 11, as follows:

During the week ended April 10, 1904, one vessel, the steamer *Aca-pulco*, cleared for San Francisco on April 8, having on board officers and crew 72, cabin passengers 17, and steerage passengers 12; total 101; all well.

During the week there were only seven deaths from all causes, as follows: Tuberculosis 2, dysentery 1, beriberi 1, parturition 1, poverty 1, unknown 1.

No quarantinable diseases have been reported since January 14.

Report on proposed site for a quarantine station in Panama Bay.

Assistant Surgeon Peirce reports, April 12, as follows:

The four small islands in Panama Bay transferred to the United States Government by the terms of the Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaty, known as Perico, Noas, Culebra, and Flamenco, are located about 2 miles from the city of Panama, almost due south from the peninsula upon which the city is built and southeast from La Boca, the present loading place for vessels and the mouth of the proposed canal.

These islands are owned by the Panama Railroad Company and the Pacific Mail Company, each having an undivided half interest. The Pacific Mail Company has a laundry, storehouse, repair shop, and coaling station on Noas. The other three islands are practically unoccupied.

All of these islands are very close to each other, are small and rough, there being no suitable space on any of them for the erection of a quarantine station. Their proximity to the city of Panama and the loading place for vessels would also make them undesirable as a quarantine site.

There is an island in Panama Bay called Taboguilla, about 9 miles

from the city of Panama, in a due south direction, that would make an admirable site for a quarantine station. This island is 1 mile long and one-half mile wide, containing about 400 acres, and is very mountainous, the highest elevation being 710 feet above sea level.

Upon the northwest side of the island there is a finely sheltered deep-water harbor between Taboguilla and Taboga, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles away. A disinfecting wharf built upon this side of the island would have to extend only 200 feet from the beach to have at low water sufficient depth of water alongside the wharf for any draft vessels.

The bottom at this place is of firm sand and offers no difficulties in the construction of a wharf. Upon the western slope of the hills there is enough comparatively level ground for the buildings that are necessary, such as a hospital, quarters for officers and attendants, detention buildings, etc. There are two springs upon the island which supply a small amount of good water for drinking purposes. One of the springs contains a large amount of magnesia and exerts quite a purgative effect. This water is highly valued by the natives for medicinal purposes. Tropical fruits, such as oranges, lemons, mangoes, nisperos, alligator pears, and papaya caricia, grow wild in profusion.

Upon Taboga, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles away, there is a settlement of about 800 inhabitants, but this would not interfere with the establishment of a quarantine at the site indicated on the inclosed chart.

Owing to the mountainous character of the land upon these two islands there are no pools of standing water, and consequently they can be made absolutely free of mosquitoes if the water tanks are covered. At the present time there are practically no mosquitoes on the islands.

Taboga is the source of water supply for all the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. Both these companies have water tanks there, fed by pipes from the mountain streams.

The island of Taboguilla is owned by private parties; Dr. Pablo Arosemena owns the northern half and several parties own the southern half.

No one lives upon the island except a few fishermen, who could be moved, as they do not own the land. Under the terms of the treaty this island could be secured at its actual value as being necessary for sanitary use.

The best site for a station is indicated upon the inclosed plan. The location of the island is very convenient to the usual route of all vessels coming to Panama, or intending to pass through the canal when it is finished. The course of vessels is indicated on the inclosed plan with dotted red lines.

Panama Bay is practically always smooth and sheltered. A more ideal location for a quarantine station than the one indicated upon Taboguilla could not be found, according to my opinion.

PERU.

Plague at Lima.

[Cablegram.]

LIMA, April 17, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

Total plague, Lima, 148.

LLOYD.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report from Manila—Quarantinable diseases—Cholera in the provinces—Interisland maritime quarantine to be abolished.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, March 12, as follows:

During the week ended March 5, 1904, the quarantinable diseases reported in Manila were as follows:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Cholera.....	1	
Smallpox.....	0	
Plague.....	2	

Interisland maritime quarantine.

In my report for the previous week, the fact was mentioned that in a reply to an inquiry from the board of health, it was stated that it was considered desirable to abolish interisland maritime quarantine in the Philippines at other than ports of entry, and giving the circumstances under which it was deemed advisable. I have now to transmit a copy of a resolution passed by the board of health, from which it will be seen that action was taken in accordance with the above recommendation.

Fumigation of vessels.

The value of fumigating vessels with sulphur is now becoming generally recognized by the shipping interests, and, from being a measure that at the outset was evaded whenever possible, is now requested in many instances. The comfort of the traveling public has been greatly increased by the fumigation, which has resulted in ridding the interisland and other vessels of vermin, to say nothing of the effect it undoubtedly has had in preventing the spread of quarantinable diseases throughout the islands and to the United States.

There were no vessels cleared for United States ports during the week.

[Inclosure.]

Extract from proceedings of the board of health for the Philippine Islands, March 2, 1904.

* * * * *
The matter of delaying the Philippine coastwise vessels by quarantine at various insular ports, having been brought before the board and discussed, on motion

“Resolved, That interinsular quarantine is no longer necessary and is hereby abolished, except at duly authorized ports of entry, and in the case where the vessels entering ports come from ports which have been declared infected by the insular board of health.”

* * * * *
Official extract furnished all presidents of provincial boards of health for their information and guidance.

A true extract.

FREDERICK R. RYAN,
Chief Clerk, Board of Health.

A true copy.

VICTOR G. HEISER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon,
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.

Report of cholera occurring in provincial towns in the Philippine Islands for the three weeks ended March 5, 1904.

Place.	Province.	Cases.	Deaths.
Talisay	Island of Cebu	1	1
Catmon	do	16	12
Alegria	do	6	5
Calibo	Island of Panay, Province of Capiz	9	2
Total	32	20

PORTO RICO.

Report from San Juan—Quarantine transactions, month of March, 1904—Smallpox—Vital statistics.

Chief Quarantine Officer King reports, April 11, as follows:

Quarantine transactions at San Juan and the six subports during the month of March, 1904.

SAN JUAN.

Vessels inspected	24
Bills of health issued to outgoing vessels	27
Vessels detained in quarantine	3
Vessels disinfected	0
Pieces of baggage disinfected	152
Persons detained at the Miraflores station for quarantine observation	10

These passengers arrived on the Red D Line steamship *Philadelphia* from ports of Venezuela on March 9, and on the Spanish steamer *Montserrat* from Central American ports, Colon, Caracas, La Guayra, and Colombian ports on March 22, 7 from the former steamer and 3 third-class passengers from the latter. All of the passengers were held to complete the 5 day period from the time of transfer from the steamer at San Juan. These vessels, as well as the Red D Line steamer *Caracas*, also from Venezuelan ports, were held in quarantine during the time they were in port and permitted to transact their business under guard.

The pieces of baggage disinfected were the hammocks and clothing "kits" of the apprentice boys from the training ship *Monongahela*, who were detained in camp at the naval station on account of the outbreak of diphtheria aboard of that vessel. The naval authorities requested us to disinfect all of their belongings before they were transferred back to the ship. The boys were to be transferred in batches of twenty-five each day, if on examination their throats showed no infection, and the request was that the clothing of that number be disinfected daily, which was done.

The following is a summary of the transactions at the subports:

Vessels inspected at Mayaguez 7, at Arecibo 2, at Humacao 4, at Aguadilla 2, at Fajardo 4, and at Arroyo 1.

The mortality reports for the month at the subports are as follows: Mayaguez 128, Arecibo 81, Humacao 34, Aguadilla 48, and Arroyo 8. No report has been received from Fajardo.

The increase in the number of deaths at Mayaguez is due to the epidemic of enteric fever prevailing in that city.

In San Juan there were 11 new cases of smallpox reported during

the month of March, 1904, and this number together with the 5 old cases on hand at the beginning of the month makes a total of 16, of which 9 recovered and were discharged, and 7 remained on hand on April 1, 1904.

Vital statistics of the city of San Juan for the month of March, 1904.

Stillborn.....	9	Pneumonia.....	3
Softening of the brain.....	1	Tetanus.....	2
Gastro-enteritis.....	6	Infection, puerperal.....	1
Hemorrhage of the brain.....	1	Valvular disease of heart.....	3
Broncho-pneumonia.....	6	Arterial sclerosis.....	1
Cirrhosis of liver.....	2	Fracture of skull.....	1
Syncope from chloroform.....	1	Gangrene.....	1
Septicæmia.....	2	Diphtheria.....	1
Athrepsia.....	4	Cystitis.....	1
Enteritis.....	4	Congestion of brain.....	1
Anæmia.....	1	Uremia.....	1
Internal hemorrhage.....	2	Encephalitis.....	1
Meningitis.....	2	Hypertrophy of heart.....	1
Chronic hepatitis.....	1	Fatty degeneration of heart.....	2
Aneurism of heart, aortic.....	2	Urinary fever.....	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	17	Leprosy.....	1
Tuberculosis, intestinal.....	2	Progressive paralysis.....	1
Peritonitis.....	1	Typhilitis.....	1
Tape worm.....	1		
Bright's disease.....	1		100
Diarrhea, infantile.....	1	March, 1904:	
Entero-colitis.....	2	Deaths.....	102
Old age.....	1	Births.....	160
Endocarditis.....	1	March, 1903:	
Hepatitis.....	1	Deaths.....	95
Bronchitis.....	4	Births.....	71

SPAIN.

Report from Madrid—Malignant typhus.

Vice-Consul Danziger reports, April 5, as follows:

I have consulted a number of medical men on the question of the epidemic existing in Madrid. Their opinions were so contradictory that I deemed it best to investigate the matter, and I find that the deaths that have already occurred and the new cases that are brought to the separate hospital set aside by the local government for that purpose are malignant typhus.

I deem it my duty to warn the Department, and have advised the consul-general at Barcelona to take proper measures with people coming from Madrid.

TURKEY.

Return of the pilgrimage of 1904.

Pilgrim vessels arrived at Tor.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Bulletin Quarantenaire, Alexandria, March 31, 1904.]

March 25.—*Eleni*: 747 Russian pilgrims on ship's bill; 4 deaths during the voyage.

March 29.—*Galioubich*: 71 Egyptian pilgrims on bill and 97 according to declaration of captain. *St. George*: 821 pilgrims of mixed nationalities; 1 death during voyage.

Vessels sailing from Tor.

March 25.—Garcia: 514 Russian pilgrims; destination, Theodosia.

March 26.—Konia: 589 pilgrims of mixed nationalities; destination, Beirut, Alexandretta, Smyrna, and Constantinople. *Lesbos:* 361 pilgrims of mixed nationalities; destination, Tripoli in Africa.

March 29.—Eleni: 772 Russian pilgrims; destination, Theodosia.

NOTE.—On arrival at Suez these vessels were allowed to pass the Canal in quarantine after favorable medical visit.

Soudanese pilgrims quarantined at Suakin.

March 25.—79 pilgrims.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

AFRICA—*Sierra Leone.*—Two weeks ended March 26, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 39. No deaths from contagious diseases.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town.*—Two weeks ended April 15, 1904. Estimated population, 1,232. One death. No contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Week ended April 2, 1904. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Four weeks ended April 14, 1904. Estimated population, 3,314. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Four weeks ended April 19, 1904. Estimated population, 12,390. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

BRAZIL—*Ceara.*—Month of February, 1904. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 102, including 2 from enteric fever.

Pernambuco.—Two weeks ended March 31, 1904. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 574, including enteric fever 2, whooping cough 1, smallpox 19, and 57 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Formosa.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 2,797,543. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from enteric fever and 24 deaths from plague reported.

Month of February, 1904. Total number of deaths not reported. Three deaths from enteric fever and 80 deaths from plague reported.

FRANCE—*Roubaix.*—Month of March, 1904. Estimated population, 124,660. Total number of deaths 227, including enteric fever 3, measles 8, scarlet fever 3, and 2 from whooping cough.

Rouen.—Month of February, 1904. Census population, 116,316. Total number of deaths 256, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 4, smallpox 4, and 43 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended April 2, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 18.7 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,271,425.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended March 26, 1904. Estimated population 285,089. Total number of deaths 203, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 1, measles 7, and 2 from scarlet fever.

London.—One thousand six hundred and seventy-two deaths were registered during the week, including measles 92, scarlet fever 4, diphtheria 17, whooping cough 68, enteric fever 3, smallpox 3, and diarrhea 16. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 18.8 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,211 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 4 from diphtheria, 11 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, and 4 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended April 2, 1904, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 25.9 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Sligo, viz, 4.8, and the highest in Galway, viz, 42.7 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 219 deaths were registered, including enteric fever 2, measles 4, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 11, and 44 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended April 2, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 20.6 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,726,236. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 13.6, and the highest in Perth, viz, 26.2 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 681, including diphtheria 3, measles 23, scarlet fever 5, smallpox 5, and 23 from whooping cough.

ITALY—Milan.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 515,700. Total number of deaths, 1,031, including diphtheria 22, enteric fever 10, measles 4, and 94 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of February, 1904. Total number of deaths, 878, including diphtheria 14, enteric fever 10, measles 5, and 93 from phthisis pulmonalis.

JAPAN—Nagasaki.—Ten days ended March 10, 1904. Estimated population, 148,883. Total number of deaths not reported. Three deaths from smallpox reported.

Ten days ended March 20, 1904. Total number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

NORFOLK ISLAND.—Months of January and February, 1904. Estimated population, 971. Total number of deaths 3, including 2 from tuberculosis.

RUSSIA—Riga.—Month of September, 1903: Estimated population, 300,000; total number of deaths 488, including diphtheria 10, enteric fever 13, measles 2, scarlet fever 11, whooping cough 4, smallpox 11, and 44 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of October, 1903: Total number of deaths 502, including

diphtheria 14, enteric fever 9, measles 1, scarlet fever 11, whooping cough 9, smallpox 9, and 70 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of November, 1903. Total number of deaths, 446, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 6, scarlet fever 8, whooping cough 2, smallpox 3, and 56 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of December, 1903. Total number of deaths, 572, including diphtheria 10, enteric fever 6, measles 2, scarlet fever 8, whooping cough 3, smallpox 10, and 69 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Year ended December 31, 1903. Total number of deaths, 6,685, including diphtheria 75, enteric fever 79, measles 101, scarlet fever 97, whooping cough 46, smallpox 179, and 741 from phthisis pulmonalis.

SPAIN—*Barcelona*.—Ten days ended March 31, 1904. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths, 260, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 5, measles 1, whooping cough 1, smallpox 7, and 32 from tuberculosis.

Corunna.—Month of March, 1904. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 149, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, measles 2, whooping cough 4, and 20 from tuberculosis.

URUGUAY—*Montevideo*.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 283,979. Total number of deaths, 379, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 13, scarlet fever 26, and 63 from tuberculosis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, December 26, 1903, to April 29, 1904.

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

[For reports received from June 27, 1903, to December 25, 1903, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 25, 1903.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Afghanistan:				
Herat.....	Dec. 12.....	Present.
China:				
Shanghai.....	Dec. 18.....	1	On Br. ss. Olivebank.
India:				
Bombay.....	Dec. 9-Mar. 8.....	2	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 15-Mar. 5.....	345	
Karachi.....	Feb. 22-Mar. 27.....	3	2	
Madras.....	Nov. 14-Mar. 25.....	46	
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	Nov. 21-30.....	1	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Oct. 31-Mar. 5.....	51	47	
Provinces.....	Oct. 31-Mar. 5.....	1,655	1,345	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 19.....	12	
Turkey:				
Bagdad—				
Bagdad.....	Mar. 8-13.....	19	11	
Hitt.....	Dec. 13-15.....	8	4	
Kerbela.....	Dec. 12-Jan. 12.....	463	
Mossul.....	Dec. 21-Jan. 4.....	1	1	
Musseieb.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 4.....	48	35	
Bassorah—				
Basra.....	Feb. 6-Mar. 12.....	56	47	
Beirut—				
Latakieh.....	Dec. 21-Jan. 4.....	11	7	
Diarbekir—				
Diarbekir.....	Dec. 12-Jan. 9.....	64	44	
Syria.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 5.....	Present.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Africa:				
Ivory Coast, Grand Bassam	Dec. 12.....			Present.
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 23-Mar. 27	60	18	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	Mar. 28-Apr. 2		1	
Cartagena.....	Nov. 23-Mar. 20		2	
Cuba:				
Vicinity of Niquero.....	Feb. 6-13.....		6	From the Nor. bk. Eugen from Cardiff and La Guaira, wrecked on south coast of Cuba.
Sagua.....	April 9.....	1		From Br. ss. Wildercroft from Vera Cruz.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Dec. 6-Mar. 26		10	
Jamaica:				
Kingston.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 9	2	2	
Mexico:				
Ciudad Victoria.....	Dec. 6-19.....	4	2	
Merida.....	Dec. 6-Apr. 16	23	11	
Salina Cruz.....	April 3-9.....	1	1	
Tehuantepec.....	Dec. 6-Apr. 16	7	5	
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 13-Apr. 9	18	6	
Panama:				
Panama.....	Jan. 4-Jan. 16	4	1	
Venezuela:				
La Guaira.....	Jan. 2-9.....		1	
Maracaibo.....	Oct. 25-Feb. 14	3	3	

PLAGUE.

Australia:				
Brisbane.....	Feb. 12-17.....	5		
Sydney.....	Mar. 10.....	1		
Brazil:				
Para.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 22	29	15	
Pernambuco.....	Nov. 16-Jan. 15		18	
Pindamonhangaba.....	Jan. 15.....			Several cases.
Porte Alegre.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	50		
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 16-Mar. 27	224	130	
British South Africa:				
Cape Colony (East London, King Williams Town, Port Elizabeth).	Nov. 15-Mar. 15		17	One new case.
Natal (Pietermaritzburg)...	Nov. 29-Dec. 5	3	2	
Transvaal (Johannesburg, Pretoria).....	Mar. 20-30.....		60	
	Mar. 29.....		2	
Chile:				
Autofogasta.....	Apr. 12.....			Epidemic.
China:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 12	6	6	
Tientsin.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 5		1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 21-Feb. 3	3	1	
Assiout.....	Mar. 19-26.....	1		
Bahiana district.....	Mar. 13-26.....	22	20	
Beni mazar.....	Mar. 19-26.....	1	1	
Dechneh.....do.....	2		
Girgeh district.....	Mar. 13-26.....	28	28	
Kuesna.....	Mar. 19-26.....	1	1	
Nag-Hamadi district.....	Mar. 13-26.....	15	7	
Samallut district.....do.....	6	4	
Sohag.....do.....	1		
Tahia hdistrict.....do.....	13	9	
Suez.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 10			One from Br. ss. Knight, of the Thistle, from Bombay, and 1 from Br. transport Plaissey, from Bombay.
Minieh district.....	Nov. 21-Feb. 3	3	1	
Port Said.....	Mar. 18.....	1		
Formosa.....	To Dec. 15, 1903..	869	702	
	Jan. 1-Mar. 6	225	145	
Hawaii:				
Hilo.....	Mar. 4.....		1	
Honolulu.....	Jan. 10.....	1	1	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Nov. 15-Mar. 12	174,755	113,606	
Madras Presidency.....do.....	14,487	11,284	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Bengal	Nov. 15-Mar. 12	37,609	33,390	
United Provinces.....	do	76,563	69,673	
Punjab	do	66,052	48,625	
Central Provinces (including Berar).....	do	41,076	34,204	
Burma	Feb. 14-Mar. 12	1	1	Imported.
Coorg	Nov. 15-Mar. 12	16	6	
Mysore State	do	12,957	9,945	
Hyderabad State	do	17,554	14,452	
Central India	do	19,393	17,270	
Rajputana	do	5,421	4,603	
Kashmir	do	3,149	2,230	
N. W. F. Provinces.....	Nov. 21-Mar. 12	46	45	One case imported.
Baluchistan	Nov. 29-Mar. 12	1	
Grand total		469,080	359,335	
Japan:				
Yokohama	Nov. 22-Dec. 5	2	2	
Mauritius	Nov. 13-Mar. 10	529	312	
Peru:				
Callao	Feb. 21	4	
Lima	Mar. 25-Apr. 17	148	
San Pedro vicinity	Feb. 20-26	10	7	
Philippine Islands:				
Cebu	Jan. 1-31	2	2	
Manila	Nov. 15-Mar. 5	18	12	
Russia:				
Cronstadt	Jan. 14-20	1	At plague laboratory.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Feb. 28-Mar. 5	2	
Turkey:				
Smyrna	Dec. 1-6	1	

SMALLPOX.

Africa:				
Cape Town	Dec. 1-Feb. 13	5	
Green and Sea Point	Nov. 29-Dec. 5	1	
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres	Oct. 1-Feb. 29	187	
Austria-Hungary:				
Prague	Nov. 29-Apr. 2	137	1	
Trieste	Nov. 22-Mar. 5	8	
Belgium:				
Antwerp	Jan. 11-Apr. 2	88	31	
Brussels	Jan. 31-Mar. 26	5	
Liege	Jan. 10-Mar. 19	2	2	
Brazil:				
Bahia	Feb. 13-20	1	
Goyaz	Feb. 16-22	4	
Pernambuco	Nov. 1-Mar. 31	240	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 16-Mar. 26	964	565	
British Guiana:				
Demerara	Nov. 1-Dec. 26	73	
Canada, British Columbia:				
(Tower Hill and Vancouver.)	Dec. 1-Feb. 18	14	
Manitoba, Winnipeg	Mar. 27-Apr. 16	5	
New Brunswick, McAdam, Newcastle	Jan. 9-21	2	
Nova Scotia:				
Sydney	Apr. 10-16	31	
Ontario	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	116	
Quebec	Feb. 7-Mar. 19	14	
Chile:				
Antofagasta	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	13	Epidemic.
Santiago	Feb. 1	
China:				
Hongkong	Dec. 27-Feb. 28	6	2	
Shanghai	Nov. 15-Mar. 19	105	
Tientsin	Jan. 31-Feb. 6	1	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla	Dec. 1-Apr. 2	13	
Formosa	Jan. 1-Feb. 29	11	
France:				
Lyon	Feb. 7-Mar. 9	3	
Marseille	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	98	
Nantes	Jan. 1-31	2	
Paris	Nov. 29-Apr. 9	392	51	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
France—Continued.				
Rheims	Feb. 8-14	1	
Rouen	Feb. 1-29		4	
Germany:				
Strasbourg	Jan. 1-Dec. 31		2	
Great Britain:				
Birmingham	Dec. 6-Mar. 19	5	1	
Bradford	Nov. 22-Dec. 5	1	
Cardiff	Mar. 13-Apr. 9	2	
Dundee	Mar. 13-26	6	
Edinburgh	Dec. 13-Apr. 2	120	11	
Glasgow	Dec. 5-Apr. 15	729	47	
Hull	Jan. 17-Apr. 9	38	2	
Leeds	Dec. 27-Apr. 9	10	
Leith	Jan. 10-Apr. 2	22	2	
Liverpool	Dec. 13-Jan. 23	3	1	
London	Nov. 29-Apr. 9	188	1	
Manchester	Mar. 27-Apr. 2	44	3	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Dec. 5-Apr. 2	57	1	
Nottingham	Nov. 29-Apr. 9	173	6	
Sheffield	Dec. 27-Mar. 19	15	
Southampton	Dec. 27-Apr. 9	7	1	
South Shields	Jan. 3-Apr. 2	12	1	
Sunderland	Jan. 3-Feb. 6	17	2	
Hawaii:				
Honolulu	Feb. 4	1	From U. S. a. t. Logan.
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 25-Mar. 29		164	
Calcutta	Dec. 27-Mar. 19		14	
Karachi	Dec. 21-Mar. 19	62	12	
Italy:				
Catania	Dec. 4-Apr. 7	7	5	Three new cases.
Messina	Dec. 12-18		1	
Milan	Jan. 1-Feb. 29	5	
Palermo	Jan. 10-Feb. 27	2	
Japan:				
Amakusa	Feb. 23	15	
Matsu Island	Feb. 15	3	From Ger. ss. Batavia from Vlad-ivostock.
Fukuoka Ken	To Mar. 14	9	
Nagasaki Ken	Feb. 11-Mar. 20	34	4	One case from Br. ss Kwang Ping from Tsin-hwan-tao.
Yokohama	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1903	2	
Do	Feb. 1-27	3	
Java:				
Batavia	Nov. 15-Mar. 27	141	39	
Malta:				
Malta	Dec. 6-Mar. 5	24	5	
Mexico:				
La Cananea	Mar. 9	Present.
Magdalena	Mar. 9	8	
Mexico	Dec. 28-Apr. 10	79	49	
Porfirio Diaz	Jan. 9	1	
Tampico	Jan. 11-21		12	
Torreón	Feb. 24-Apr. 15	98	2	
Vera Cruz	Dec. 19-Mar. 26	3	1	One case ss. Prince August Wilhelm from Havre.
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam	Dec. 20-Mar. 26	37	8	
Rotterdam	Dec. 6-Jan. 23	2	
Panama, Panama	Jan. 11-17		3	
Philippine Islands:				
Cebu	Jan. 1-31	5	1	
Manila	Nov. 15-Feb. 20	4	4	
Porto Rico:				
San Juan	Dec. 1-Mar. 8	9	
Russia:				
Moscow	Nov. 22-Mar. 26	95	27	
Odessa	Nov. 29-Mar. 26	16	1	
St. Petersburg	Nov. 29-Apr. 2	310	49	
Warsaw	Nov. 8-Feb. 27		33	
Spain:				
Barcelona	Jan. 10-Apr. 10		73	
Madrid	To Dec. 15	35,000	Estimated.
Santander	Dec. 9-Apr. 4	51	15	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Feb. 21-27		1	
Turkey:				
Alexandretta	Mar. 6-12	1	
Constantinople	Jan. 18-Apr. 10		66	
Smyrna	Nov. 23-Mar. 24		48	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo	Sept. 6-Dec. 31	12	1	

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Mazatlan	Apr. 2	20,000	31
Do	Apr. 9	20,000	23
Messina	Mar. 26	107,000	27	3	1
Do	Apr. 2	107,000	29	5	3	...	1	...
Mexico	Mar. 27	368,777	309	14	4	2	2	3	3	2
Moscow	Mar. 26	1,173,427	542	18	4	14	6
Newcastle on Tyne	Apr. 2	214,881	70	5
Nuremberg	Mar. 26	275,000	122	3	3
Odessa	Apr. 2	492,000	169	32	2	5	1	1
Panama	Apr. 10	18,000	7	2
Paris	Apr. 2	2,660,559	1,146	265	16	...	10	18
Port au Prince	Mar. 14	60,000	12
Do	Mar. 21	60,000	19
Do	Mar. 28	60,000	26
Do	Apr. 4	60,000	29
Prague	Mar. 26	226,951	138	27	5	1	1	2
Puerto Cortes	Apr. 14	2,125	2
Rheims	Mar. 20	108,385	41	7	2
Do	Mar. 27	108,385	46	8	2	2
Do	Apr. 3	108,385	43	4	1	1
Rio de Janeiro	Mar. 27	800,000	289	38	2	...	1	34	3	1
Rotterdam	Apr. 2	362,799	107
Do	Apr. 9	362,799	101	2	...	3	...
Sagua la Grande	...	21,342	12
St. John, N. B.	Apr. 16	40,711	21	6	1
St. John, W. I.	Mar. 12	15,844	10
Do	Mar. 19	15,844	7
Do	Mar. 26	15,844	8
St. Petersburg	...	1,450,000	726	127	3	...	15	14	17	20
Do	Apr. 2	1,450,000	863	142	2	1	15	10	16	12
Salford	...	228,983	95	12	1	...	5
San Feliu de Guixols	Apr. 3	11,333	3	6
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	Apr. 2	40,000	10	1
Santander	Apr. 4	53,576	29
Sheffield	Mar. 26	430,000	132	17	4	...	2
Do	Apr. 2	430,000	146	17	1	2	3	3
Singapore	Mar. 5	97,111	179	30	2
Smyna	Mar. 13	60,000	51	15
Do	Mar. 20	60,000	101	23	2
Solingen	Mar. 26	15,142	12
Do	Apr. 2	15,142	14	2	...
Southampton	...	112,500	32	4
South Shields	...	107,334	27	1
Stettin	...	228,095	84
Stockholm	Mar. 19	305,115	75	13	1
Do	Mar. 26	305,115	98	18	1
Stuttgart	Mar. 31	195,126	78	2	1
Do	Apr. 7	195,126	75	1
Sydney, N. S.	Apr. 16	11,000
Tangier	Apr. 2	40,000
Tarragona	...	19,300	8
Trieste	Mar. 26	187,251	102	1	...	2	...
Do	Apr. 2	190,166	102
Tuxpan	Apr. 12	7,000	4
Venice	Mar. 26	166,288	69	8
Do	Apr. 2	166,288	69	3	2	...
Vera Cruz	Apr. 16	32,000	35	8
Victoria	Mar. 7	21,000	1
Do	Mar. 14	21,000	4
Do	Mar. 21	21,000	1
Do	Mar. 31	21,000	5
Vienna	Apr. 2	1,779,869	687	105	1	6	39
Yokohama	Mar. 12	313,695	2	4
Do	Mar. 19	313,695	2	...
Zurich	Mar. 26	158,433	59
Do	Apr. 2	158,433	57	1	...

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

Surgeon-General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

